# NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

TECHNICAL NOTE 2878

COMBINED EFFECT OF DAMPING SCREENS AND STREAM
CONVERGENCE ON TURBULENCE

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#### SUMMARY

An analysis is presented of the combined effect of a series of damping screens followed by an axisymmetric-stream convergence (or divergence) upon the mean-square fluctuation-velocity intensities, scales, correlations, and one-dimensional spectra of a turbulence field convected by a main stream. The treatment is restricted to negligible turbulence decay and linearized by postulating small fluctuation velocities and velocity gradients, and absence of viscosity except as simulated by the idealized screen action. Compressibility of the main stream is allowed for during passage through the contracting section. The density fluctuations associated with the turbulence field are regarded as negligible.

Numerical results for the statistical quantities describing the turbulence field downstream of a screen-contraction configuration are obtained for the case of upstream isotropic turbulence. The action of the damping screens and the stream convergence is to distort this initially isotropic field into a field of turbulence symmetric about the longitudinal direction with the lateral fluctuation velocities greater in magnitude than the longitudinal velocities.

An approximate method of taking into account the effects of turbulence decay upon the mean-square fluctuation velocities obtained for the case of negligible decay is presented. This method of correction together with the tabulation of fluctuation-velocity ratios over an extensive range of conditions should prove useful for engineering applications.

#### INTRODUCTION

The use of fine-mesh or damping screens located in a low-speed settling chamber followed by a contracting passage (entrance cone) to attain a low-turbulence test-section flow is well known from the

qualitative standpoint. Dryden and Schubauer (reference 1) have presented experimental data regarding the combined effect of screens and a contraction on the intensity of turbulence. Existing theoretical studies are confined to either the effect of the screens or of the stream contraction on turbulence. Taylor and Batchelor (reference 2) have obtained the effect of a damping screen located in a constant-area passage upon a triple Fourier integral representation of a turbulent field. The effect of a contraction upon a similar representation is analyzed in reference 3. In both references 2 and 3 initial isotropy is postulated in order to obtain numerical results.

The analyses of references 2 and 3 indicate that in the absence of decay effects (dissipation and mixing) an initially isotropic turbulence field will be distorted into a field of turbulence axisymmetric about the mean flow direction upon passage through either a damping screen or an axisymmetric contraction (contraction with all cross sections similar). An analysis of axisymmetric turbulence is given in reference 4. In conventional wind-tunnel configurations, turbulence that is initially isotropic will thus have been distorted into axisymmetric turbulence after passage through the first of the several damping screens and will remain axisymmetric while traversing the remaining screens and the following contraction. Inasmuch as the expressions obtained in reference 3 for the downstream mean-square velocity fluctuations require that the turbulence upstream of the contraction be isotropic; the results of references 2 and 3 cannot be combined in any simple manner to obtain the joint effect of screens and a contraction on turbulence that is initially isotropic.

The present analysis treats the combined effect of a series of N (symbols are defined in appendix A) identical damping screens and a downstream axisymmetric contraction upon the longitudinal and lateral turbulence velocity fluctuations, scales, correlations, and spectra of a turbulence field described by a triple Fourier integral. The configuration is shown schematically in figure 1. Although compressibility of the main stream is allowed for during passage through the contraction, the density fluctuations associated with the turbulence are regarded as negligible. The assumption of small turbulent velocity fluctuations and velocity gradients together with the postulated absence of viscosity, as in references 2 and 3, implies the absence of turbulent decay processes and linearizes the governing equations for both the screen and contraction effects.

After a discussion of the spectrum concepts used in the present analysis, the preliminary portions of the analysis which borrow from the results of references 2 and 3 are concerned with the effect of a screen and of a stream contraction upon a representative wave or Fourier component. Briefly, the screen affects only the amplitude vector of the wave; the contraction acts to change both the amplitude and wave-number

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vectors. In view of the linearized analysis and the resulting absence of modulation or mutual interference between the array of plane waves making up a field of turbulence, the correlation tensor is developed from the results obtained for a typical wave. The spectral tensor is obtained as the Fourier transform of the correlation tensor. Turbulence velocity and scale ratios obtained from the spectral densities (diagonal components of the spectral tensor) are then given in tabular form for the condition of upstream isotropic turbulence. The one-dimensional spectra and the correlation-coefficient curves for a special case of upstream isotropic turbulence are also determined. An approximation for taking into account decay effects is suggested. This investigation was conducted at the NACA Lewis laboratory.

#### ANALYSIS FOR NEGLIGIBLE DECAY

#### Spectral Representation of Turbulence

Turbulence is often regarded as an assembly of eddies of randomly varying size and intensity. The present analysis treats the turbulent field as a spectrum of plane sinusoidal waves with all possible wavelengths, wave-front orientations, and phases. This superposition provides the necessary three-dimensional character to the turbulence representation. Large eddies thus are represented by waves of large wavelength (small wave number). The fluctuation-velocity components  $q_{\gamma}(\gamma=1,\,2,\,3)$  are represented at a given instant by the triple Fourier integral

$$q_{\gamma}(\underline{x}) = \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) e^{\frac{i\underline{k}\cdot\underline{x}}{\underline{x}}} dk_{1}dk_{2}dk_{3}$$
 (1)

where  $\underline{x}$  is a position vector,  $Q_{\gamma}$  a wave-amplitude vector (reference 3), and  $\underline{k}$  a wave-number vector normal to the wave front. In order that the wave amplitude vector  $Q_{\gamma}$  be finite, the field of turbulence described by equation (1) is assumed to occupy a bounded region and to vanish everywhere outside this region. For the case treated herein in which the fluctuation components are related by the incompressible-flow form of the continuity equation

$$\sum_{\Upsilon} Q_{\Upsilon} k_{\Upsilon} = 0 \tag{2}$$

the plane waves of equation (1) are transverse. In the summation of equation (2) the index  $\gamma$  covers the range of values 1, 2, 3.

In order to obtain the spectral tensor and, in turn, the mean-square velocity fluctuations, it will be convenient to discuss first the correlation tensor and indicate its relation with the spectral tensor. The correlation tensor  $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r})$  is defined as the spatial mean value of the product of the velocity component  $q_{\gamma}$  at  $\underline{x}$  and the velocity component  $q_{\delta}$  at  $\underline{x}' = \underline{x} + \underline{r}$  as  $\underline{x}$  varies and the separation vector  $\underline{r}$  of the two points remains fixed during the averaging. If it is assumed that the field of turbulence is homogeneous and statistically steady and that the field is confined to a parallelepiped of edges  $2D_1$ ,  $2D_2$ ,  $2D_3$  and vanishes everywhere outside, the space average is derived in reference 3 as

$$R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \iiint_{\infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{r}}} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

where  $Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$  is the complex conjugate of  $Q_{\delta}(\underline{k})$  and  $\underline{\tau}$  is the volume  $8D_1D_2D_3$  of the parallelepiped. The expression  $\lim_{\substack{\tau \to \infty}} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$  is equivalent to the spectral tensor  $\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k})$  defined in reference 5 as the Fourier transform of the correlation tensor  $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r})$ 

$$R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}) = \iiint_{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) e^{-i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{r}}} dk_1 dk_2 dk_3$$

or

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$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = \lim_{\tau \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{\tau} Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k}) Q_{\delta}^*(\underline{k})$$
 (3)

A knowledge of the spectral tensor permits, as will be shown, determination of the various statistical quantities describing a turbulence field. Equation (3), which relates the spectral tensor to the wave-amplitude vector obtained for a typical Fourier component in the absence of any modulation effects, is thus basic to the present analysis.

For isotropic homogeneous turbulence fields wherein the incompressible flow form of the continuity equation is satisfied, Batchelor (reference 5) has shown that the spectral tensor can be written

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = G(k) \left( k^2 \delta_{\gamma\delta} - k_{\gamma} k_{\delta} \right)$$
 (4a)

where  $k^2 \equiv k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2$ ,  $\delta_{\gamma\delta} = 1$  for  $\gamma = \delta$ , and  $\delta_{\gamma\delta} = 0$  for  $\gamma \neq \delta$ .

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In matrix form

$$\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{k}) = G(k) \begin{vmatrix} k_2^2 + k_3^2 & -k_1k_2 & -k_1k_3 \\ -k_1k_2 & k_1^2 + k_3^2 & -k_2k_3 \\ -k_1k_3 & -k_2k_3 & k_1^2 + k_2^2 \end{vmatrix}$$
(4b)

It is clear from the definition of the correlation tensor that for  $\underline{r}=0$  the diagonal elements of the tensor yield the mean-square velocity fluctuations. In terms of the corresponding elements of the spectral tensor (energy spectral densities)

$$\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}} = \iiint_{-\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{k}) dk_{1}dk_{2}dk_{3}$$
 (5)

The mean-square velocity fluctuations of equation (5) refer to spatial averages. Hot-wire instrumentation used to obtain these fluctuations, however, provides only time averages. Taylor (reference 6) was able to show that the spectrum of the velocity fluctuations in time is the Fourier transform of the spatial correlation function. Taylor's hypothesis (reference 7) that the main stream carries along the pattern of a weak field of turbulence unchanged past the point of measurement permits analysis of the hot-wire output signal in the form of a one-dimensional spectrum defined in the equivalent of spatial terms. The relation between the one-dimensional spectral densities  $F_{\gamma}$  and the three-dimensional spectral densities  $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}$  is easily shown by writing equation (5) as

$$\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \left[ 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{k}) dk_{2} dk_{3} \right] dk_{1} = \int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) dk_{1}$$
 (6)

The various statistical quantities which characterize a field of turbulence may be obtained from the one-dimensional spectral densities

as discussed in reference 8. Noting that  $\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^2} \int_0^{\infty} F_{\gamma}(k_1) dk_1 = 1$ , the correlation coefficients are given by

$$R_{\gamma}(r_{1}) \equiv \frac{R_{\gamma\gamma}(r_{1},0,0)}{\frac{q_{\gamma}^{2}}{q_{\gamma}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}}} \int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) \cos k_{1}r_{1} dk_{1}$$
 (7)

The Fourier transform relations yield

$$F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) = \frac{2\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{\gamma} \cos k_{1}r_{1} dr_{1}$$
 (8)

Two sets of characteristic lengths are customarily defined for a turbulence field. The turbulence microscales  $\lambda_{\gamma}$  (mean lengths weighted in favor of the small eddies which are responsible for the greater part of the viscous dissipation) are given by

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{\gamma}^{2}} = -\left(\frac{\partial^{2} R_{\gamma}}{\partial r_{1}^{2}}\right)_{r_{1}=0} = \frac{1}{q_{\gamma}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} k_{1}^{2} F_{\gamma}(k_{1}) dk_{1}$$
 (9)

The turbulence scales  $L_{\gamma}$  (mean lengths representative of the average size of all the eddies) are obtained as

$$L_{\Upsilon} \equiv \int_{0}^{\infty} R_{\Upsilon} dr_{1} = \frac{\pi}{2q_{\Upsilon}^{2}} \left[ F_{\Upsilon}(k_{1}) \right]_{k_{1}=0}$$
 (10)

This physical meaning for the scale of turbulence is only applicable when  $R_{\gamma}>0$  as  $r_{1}\rightarrow\infty\cdot$ 

#### Plane-Wave Analysis for Damping Screens

The preceding equations indicate that the statistical quantities describing a field of turbulence may be obtained from the spectral tensor of equation (3), which is presented in terms of the plane-wave amplitude vectors  $Q_{\gamma}(\underline{k})$ . The assumptions of small turbulent velocity fluctuations and of inviscid flow, with regard to both the main stream and the turbulence field convected by the main stream, linearize the equations which govern the action of the screens and of the contraction. In the resulting absence of any modulation or interaction effects between waves, the analysis is simplified by first treating the effect of a screen and a stream convergence (or divergence) upon a representative plane wave. Superposition is then used to obtain the combination of these effects upon the complete assembly of plane waves which describes the turbulent field.

The action of a fine-mesh or damping screen on a disturbance convected by a low-speed uniform stream may be characterized by two parameters K and  $\alpha.$  The parameter K is defined in terms of the pressure drop  $\Delta P$  required to drive fluid of density  $\rho$  and velocity U through the screen

$$K \equiv \Delta P / \frac{1}{2} \rho U^2$$

The parameter  $\alpha$  which takes into account the side force per unit area was introduced by Taylor in reference 9 and relates the angles of flow incidence  $\psi_1$  and flow emergence  $\psi_2$  shown in figure 2. It has been shown experimentally that the ratio  $\tan\psi_2/\tan\psi_1$  tends to a finite limit  $\alpha$  as  $\psi_1,$  which is usually very small, tends toward zero. For incompressible flow the continuity equation requires that the longitudinal velocity component be unchanged after passage through the screen. From kinematical considerations, at the screen the ratio of downstream to upstream lateral velocity components equals  $\alpha$  for small values of the flow incidence angle  $\psi_1.$ 

As in reference 2 the uniform stream is regarded as incompressible and inviscid throughout the constant-area settling chamber in which the screens are located (station A to station B of fig. 1). A screen will, in general, decrease turbulent motions of larger scale than the mesh size and introduce turbulence of smaller scale. In the analysis the damping screens are assumed not to generate any wake turbulence, which implies that the screen mesh size and wire diameter are very small relative to the scale of the upstream turbulence. Far upstream of the screen, at station A, a single plane wave carried along by the main stream of velocity U in the  $x_1$ -direction will be designated

$$\tilde{q}_{\gamma}^{A} = \tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{A} e^{i(\underline{k}\cdot\underline{x}-k_{\underline{l}}Ut)}$$

Coordinate axes are fixed, with the origin located at the screen and the positive  $x_1$ -axis pointing downstream. It is shown in reference 2 on the basis of a steady-state disturbance analysis that far downstream of the screen, at station B, the wave is transformed to

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{B} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mathbf{r}}^{B} e^{i(\underline{\mathbf{k}} \cdot \underline{\mathbf{x}} - \mathbf{k}_{\underline{\mathbf{I}}} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{t})}$$

In order to satisfy conditions at the screen, it is necessary to postulate disturbance fields upstream and downstream of the screen which are induced by the screen. These disturbance fields attenuate, vanishing at stations A and B. Taylor and Batchelor represent these induced velocities in terms of potential flows. With the velocity components u, v, w of figure 2 designating the combined effect of the turbulent velocity fluctuations and the induced velocities, the following conditions are imposed at the screen  $(x_1 = 0)$ 

$$(u)_{x_1=0}^{B} = (u)_{x_1=0}^{A}$$

$$(v,w)_{x_1=0}^B = \alpha(v,w)_{x_1=0}^A$$

The root-mean-square fluctuation velocities are taken to be small relative to the stream velocity so that the equations of motion can be linearized. A further condition is imposed that the local pressure drop across the screen is determined by the local longitudinal velocity and the screen pressure-drop coefficient K. The basic relations describing this idealized action of a damping screen on a representative plane wave are then obtained in reference 2 as

$$\tilde{Q}_{1}^{B} = \tilde{Q}_{1}^{A} \frac{(\beta+i)(2\alpha\beta-i\nu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)}$$
 (11a)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{B} = \alpha \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{A} + \frac{i\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{1}^{A} \mathbf{k}_{1} \mathbf{k}_{2}}{\zeta^{2}} \left[ \frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta + i\mu)} \right]$$
(11b)

$$\tilde{Q}_{3}^{B} = \alpha \tilde{Q}_{3}^{A} + \frac{i\tilde{Q}_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{3}}{\xi^{2}} \left[ \frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-1)(2\beta + i\mu)} \right]$$
(11c)

where 
$$\zeta^2 \equiv k_2^2 + k_3^2$$
,  $\beta^2 \equiv \frac{k_1^2}{\zeta^2}$ ,  $\mu \equiv (1+\alpha+K)$ , and  $\nu \equiv (1+\alpha-\alpha K)$ .

#### Plane-Wave Analysis for Contraction Section

The main stream will be regarded as compressible and inviscid throughout the contraction section (station B to station C of fig. 1). In the case of supersonic test-section flow, the term "contraction" is retained for convenience. As before, the turbulent field is taken to be incompressible and inviscid. The contraction section has its initial breadth and height reduced by the factors  $l_2$  and  $l_3$ , respectively, while the velocity  $U(x_1)$  at station B is increased to  $l_1U(x_1)$  at station C. A cubical fluid volume element of edge D at station B will have been distorted into a parallelepiped of edges  $l_1D$ ,  $l_2D$ ,  $l_3D$  upon reaching station C (fig. 3). The effect of a contraction upon a turbulent field arises principally from changes in vorticity following such distortion of the fluid elements passing through the contraction.

At station B (time t=0) in figure 3, a particle at distance  $\underline{x}$  from a corner particle of a given fluid element will at station C (time t=t) be at a distance  $\underline{x}$  from the corner particle. The coordinate axes are taken to move with the main stream at velocity  $U(x_1)$ . With the assumption of a weak turbulence field, the relative displacement of adjacent particles in a given fluid element due to turbulent

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mixing is taken to be very much smaller than the displacement due to the contraction. The relation between  $\underline{x}$  and  $\underline{\chi}$  is then simply

$$\chi_{\gamma} = l_{\gamma} x_{\gamma} \tag{12}$$

With equation (12) the continuity equation for the main stream in Lagrangean form provides the relation

$$\sigma l_1 l_2 l_3 = 1$$
 (13)

where  $\sigma$  is the ratio of stream density at station C to stream density at station B. The product  $l_2l_3$  represents the ratio of tunnel cross-sectional area at station C to tunnel area at station B. The parameter  $l_1$  represents the speed ratio referred to these stations.

The equations describing the changes in vorticity following distortion of a fluid element are, from reference 9:

$$\alpha^{k}_{G} = \alpha \sum_{Q} \alpha^{Q}_{Q} \frac{9x^{Q}}{9x^{k}}$$

Use of equation (12) linearizes these equations relating the upstream and downstream vorticities to

$$\omega_{\Upsilon}^{C} = \sigma l_{\Upsilon} \omega_{\Upsilon}^{B} \tag{14}$$

Upstream of the contraction at station B, a single plane wave being carried along by the main stream is designated at time t = 0 by

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbf{Y}}^{B} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\mathbf{Y}}^{B} e^{i\underline{\mathbf{k}}\cdot\underline{\mathbf{x}}}$$
 (15)

The vorticity at station B is obtained from the curl of equation (15). A velocity distribution at station C compatible with equation (14) and satisfying continuity, equation (2), is obtained in reference 3 as

$$\tilde{\mathbf{q}}_{\Upsilon}^{C} = \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{\Upsilon}^{C} e^{i\underline{\kappa}\cdot\underline{\chi}}$$

where the wave-amplitude vector is

$$\tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{\gamma}} \left( \tilde{Q}_{\gamma}^{B} - \sum_{\delta} \frac{\tilde{Q}_{\delta}^{B} k_{\delta} k_{\gamma}}{l_{\delta}^{2} \kappa^{2}} \right)$$
 (16)

and where the new wave-number vector  $\underline{\kappa}$  resulting from distortion of the fluid volume element is given by

$$\underline{\kappa} \equiv \frac{k_1}{l_1}, \frac{k_2}{l_2}, \frac{k_3}{l_3} \tag{17}$$

Thus both the wave-number and wave-amplitude vectors of a plane wave are altered in going through a contraction, whereas only the amplitude vector is altered in traversing a screen.

Equations (16) and (17) describe the effect of an arbitrary contraction on a representative plane wave. For an axisymmetric contraction defined by the condition  $l_2 = l_3$  (all cross sections are similar but not necessarily circular), equation (16) with the aid of equation (2) simplifies, in expanded form, to

$$\tilde{Q}_{1}^{C} = \frac{\tilde{Q}_{1}^{B}}{l_{1}} \frac{k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}$$
(18a)

$$\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{2}} \left[ \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{2}^{B} + \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_{1}^{B} \mathbf{k}_{1} \mathbf{k}_{2} (1 - \epsilon)}{\epsilon \mathbf{k}_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}} \right]$$
 (18b)

$$\tilde{Q}_{3}^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{2}} \left[ \tilde{Q}_{3}^{B} + \frac{\tilde{Q}_{1}^{B} k_{1} k_{3} (1 - \epsilon)}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}} \right]$$
(18c)

where  $\epsilon \equiv {l_2}^2/{l_1}^2$ . For an axisymmetric contraction, the contraction parameters  $l_1$ ,  $l_2$ , and  $\epsilon$  may be expressed in terms of the Mach numbers at stations B and C as follows:

$$l_{1}^{2} = \left(\frac{M_{C}}{M_{B}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{5+M_{B}^{2}}{5+M_{C}^{2}}\right) .$$

$$l_{2}^{2} = \left(\frac{M_{B}}{M_{C}}\right) \left(\frac{5+M_{C}^{2}}{5+M_{B}^{2}}\right)^{3}$$

$$\epsilon = \left(\frac{M_{B}}{M_{C}}\right)^{3} \left(\frac{5+M_{C}^{2}}{5+M_{B}^{2}}\right)^{4}$$

$$(19)$$

Spectral Tensors for Multiple-Screen-Contraction Configurations

Equations (11) and (18) describe the effect of a screen and an axisymmetric contraction  $(l_2=l_3)$ , respectively, upon the amplitude vector  $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\Upsilon}$  of a single plane wave typical of the assembly of waves representing the turbulence field (equation (1)). In the Fourier integral  $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\Upsilon}$  corresponds to  $\mathrm{dq}_{\Upsilon}$ ,  $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\Upsilon}(\underline{k})$  to  $\mathrm{Q}_{\Upsilon}$   $\mathrm{dk}_1\mathrm{dk}_2\mathrm{dk}_3$ , and  $\tilde{\mathbb{Q}}_{\Upsilon}(\underline{k})$  to  $\mathrm{Q}_{\Upsilon}$   $\mathrm{dk}_1\mathrm{dk}_2\mathrm{dk}_3$ . Since at station C (fig. 1) the distortion resulting from the contraction transforms the wave-number vector from  $\underline{k}$  to  $\underline{\kappa}$  and that for axisymmetry  $\mathrm{dk}_1\mathrm{dk}_2\mathrm{dk}_3 = l_1l_2^2$   $\mathrm{dk}_1\mathrm{dk}_2\mathrm{dk}_3$ , equations (11) and (18) yield

$$Q_{\underline{1}}^{B} = Q_{\underline{1}}^{A} \frac{(\beta+\underline{1})(2\alpha\beta-\underline{1}\nu)}{(\beta-\underline{1})(2\beta+\underline{1}\mu)}$$
 (20a)

$$Q_{2}^{B} = \alpha Q_{2}^{A} + \frac{iQ_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{2}}{\zeta^{2}} \left[ \frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu-\alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)} \right]$$
 (20b)

$$Q_{3}^{B} = \alpha Q_{3}^{A} + \frac{iQ_{1}^{A}k_{1}k_{3}}{\zeta^{2}} \left[ \frac{\beta(\alpha-1)^{2} + i(\nu - \alpha\mu)}{(\beta-i)(2\beta+i\mu)} \right]$$
(20c)

$$Q_1^C = i_2^2 Q_1^B \left( \frac{k_1^2 + \zeta^2}{\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2} \right)$$
 (20d)

$$Q_{2}^{C} = l_{1}l_{2}\left[Q_{2}^{B} + \frac{Q_{1}^{B}k_{1}k_{2}(1-\epsilon)}{\epsilon k_{1}^{Z} + \zeta^{2}}\right]$$
 (20e)

$$Q_{3}^{C} = l_{1}l_{2}\left[Q_{3}^{B} + \frac{Q_{1}^{B}k_{1}k_{3}(1-\epsilon)}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right]$$
 (20f)

If the fluid element volume  $\tau$  is taken to be a cube of edge D at station A, and hence at station B, the volume will have been distorted into a parallelepiped of edges  $l_1 D$ ,  $l_2 D$ ,  $l_2 D$  at station C for an axisymmetric contraction. The energy spectral densities which enter directly into the calculation of turbulence fluctuation velocities are obtained from equation (3) as

$$\left[\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A,B} = \lim_{D \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^3}{D^3} \left[Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})Q_{\gamma}^*(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A,B} \tag{21a}$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C} = \lim_{D \to \infty} \frac{8\pi^{3}}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}D^{3}} \left[Q_{\gamma}(\underline{\kappa})Q_{\gamma}^{*}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C}$$
(21b)

With the products  $Q_{\gamma}Q_{\gamma}^{*}$  from equations (20) formed and with the use of equations (21) and the continuity relations  $Q_{\gamma}k_{\gamma}=0$  and  $Q_{\gamma}^{*}k_{\gamma}=0$ , the energy spectral densities may be written as:

$$\Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k}) = \left(\frac{4\alpha^{2}k_{1}^{2} + \nu^{2}\zeta^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}}\right)\Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{k}) \qquad (22a)$$

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{B} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\mathbf{k}}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})\right]^{A} + \frac{(v^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2})k_{1}^{2}}{4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}} \Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{\mathbf{k}})$$

$$\Gamma_{11}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) = \frac{\iota_{2}^{2}}{\iota_{1}} \left(\frac{k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right)^{2} \Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k})$$
 (22b)

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{\kappa})\right]^{C} = i_{1} \left\{ \left[\Gamma_{22}(\underline{k}) + \Gamma_{33}(\underline{k})\right]^{B} + \left[\frac{k_{1}^{2}(1-\epsilon)^{2}\zeta^{2} - 2k_{1}^{2}(1-\epsilon)(\epsilon k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2})}{(\epsilon k_{1}^{2}+\zeta^{2})^{2}}\right] \Gamma_{11}^{B}(\underline{k}) \right\}$$
(22d)

With the use of equations (22a) and (22c), the longitudinal energy spectral density at station C for N screens in series followed by an axisymmetric contraction may be expressed in terms of the spectral density at station A as

$$\left[\Gamma_{\underline{1}\underline{1}}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N} = \frac{\iota_{2}^{2}}{\iota_{1}} \left(\frac{k_{\underline{1}}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}{\epsilon k_{\underline{1}}^{2} + \zeta^{2}}\right)^{2} \left(\frac{4\alpha^{2}k_{\underline{1}}^{2} + \nu^{2}\zeta^{2}}{4k_{\underline{1}}^{2} + \mu^{2}\zeta^{2}}\right)^{N} \left[\Gamma_{\underline{1}\underline{1}}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]$$
(23)

For conciseness, equations (22a), (22b), and (22d) may be written as  $\mathrm{H_1}^B = \Lambda \mathrm{H}^A$ ,  $\mathrm{V_1}^B = \alpha^2 \mathrm{V_1}^A + \Sigma \mathrm{H}^A$ , and  $\mathrm{V_1}^C = l_1 \mathrm{V_1}^B + l_2 \Omega \mathrm{H_1}^B$ , respectively. Then for N screens in series,  $\mathrm{H_N}^B = \Lambda \mathrm{H_{N-1}^B} = \Lambda^N \mathrm{H}^A$ ,  $\mathrm{V_N}^B = \alpha^2 \mathrm{V_{N-1}^B} + \Sigma \mathrm{H_{N-1}^B}$ , and  $\mathrm{V_N}^C = l_1 \mathrm{V_N}^B + l_2 \Omega \mathrm{H_N}^B$ . The lateral energy spectral densities at station C for N screens in series followed by an axisymmetric contraction may then be grouped as

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{\mathbb{N}} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{\mathbb{N}-1} + \frac{\iota_{1}(\nu^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2}) \iota_{1}^{2}}{4\iota_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\xi^{2}}\left[1 - \frac{(1 - \epsilon)\xi^{2}}{\epsilon\iota_{1}^{2} + \xi^{2}}\right]^{2}\left[\frac{4\alpha^{2}\iota_{1}^{2} + \nu^{2}\xi^{2}}{4\iota_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2}\xi^{2}}\right]^{N-1}\left[\Gamma_{11}^{A}(\underline{\kappa})\right]$$
(24)

Equations (23) and (24) relate the energy spectral densities downstream of a multiple-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration to the corresponding upstream spectral densities at station A.

## Results for Negligible Decay

The solutions to be given (see appendixes B and C) will now be restricted to the case of isotropic upstream turbulence. The upstream energy spectral densities  $\Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{\quad A}(\underline{k})$  may then be obtained from equations (4).

Turbulence velocity ratios. - As shown in appendix B, the turbulence velocity ratio or ratio of mean-square fluctuation velocities downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream fluctuation velocities is given for initially isotropic turbulence by

$$\frac{\left(\frac{\overline{q_{1}^{2}}}{N}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\frac{\overline{q_{1}^{2}}}{N}\right)^{A}} = \frac{3a^{4}}{4l_{1}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N} \sin^{3} \theta \, d\theta}{\left(a^{2} - \cos^{2} \theta\right)^{2}}$$
(25)

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \alpha^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{A}} + \frac{3(a^{2}-1)^{2}(v^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{8l_{2}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta}{(4\cos^{2}\theta+\mu^{2}\sin^{2}\theta)(a^{2}-\cos^{2}\theta)^{2}} \tag{26}$$

where 
$$a^2 = \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$$
 and  $\Delta = \frac{4a^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + \mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}$ 

A convenient approximation for equation (26) is presented later (see equation (39)).

For N = 1, equation (25) for the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratio integrates to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}} = \frac{3a^{4}\eta^{2}v^{2}}{4l_{1}^{2}\mu^{2}\xi^{2}(a^{2}-\eta^{2})^{2}} \left[ \frac{(a^{2}-\eta^{2})(\xi^{2}-a^{2})}{a^{2}} + A_{1}\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) + A_{2}\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right) \right] \tag{27}$$

where

$$\xi^2 \equiv \frac{v^2}{v^2 - 4\alpha^2}$$

$$\eta^2 \equiv \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2 - 4}$$

$$A_{1} \equiv a^{2}(a^{2}+1) + \eta^{2}(1-3a^{2}) + \frac{\xi^{2}[a^{2}-1)^{2} + (a^{2}+1)(\eta^{2}-1)]}{a^{2}}$$

$$A_{2} \equiv 2(\eta^{2}-1)(\eta^{2}-\xi^{2})$$

Equation (26) for the lateral velocity ratio (see appendix B) integrates for N = 1 to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2}^2\right)_1^C}{\left(\overline{q_2}^2\right)^A} = \frac{\alpha^2}{i_2^2} + \frac{v^2\eta^2}{8i_2^2\xi^2\mu^2} \left[B_1 + B_2\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) - B_3\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right]$$
(28)

where

$$B_{1} \equiv \frac{\mu^{2}}{2\eta^{2}} (\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}) (2 - 3\eta^{2}) + 6(\xi^{2} - \eta^{2}) - 2 + \frac{3(a^{2} - 1)(a^{2} - \xi^{2})}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})}$$

$$B_{2} \equiv \frac{3(a^{2} - 1)^{2}}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})^{2}} \left[ a^{2} (3\eta^{2} - a^{2}) - \xi^{2} (a^{2} + \eta^{2}) \right]$$

$$B_{3} \equiv \frac{3(\eta^{2} - 1)(\xi^{2} - \eta^{2})}{2} \left[ (4 - \mu^{2}) - \frac{4(a^{4} - \eta^{2})}{(a^{2} - \eta^{2})^{2}} \right]$$

For the case of axisymmetric contraction with the screen absent  $(\alpha^2=1, K \rightarrow 0)$ , equations (27) and (28) reduce, respectively, to

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{0}^{C}}{\left(q_{1}^{2}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{0}^{C}}{\left(q_{1}^{2}\right)_{B}^{B}} = -\frac{3a^{2}}{4l_{1}^{2}}\left[1 - (a^{2}+1)\left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right)\right]$$

and

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_0^C}{\left(q_2^2\right)_A^A} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_0^C}{\left(q_2^2\right)_B^B} = \frac{3}{8l_2^2} \left[ (a^2 + 1) - (a^2 - 1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{a} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{a}\right) \right]$$

which, in the present notation, are identical with the corresponding results of reference 3. Similarly, for the case of a screen and no contraction  $(a^2 \rightarrow \infty)$ , the results of reference 2 are recovered in the form

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{1}^{B}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}} = \frac{v^{2}\eta^{2}}{2\xi^{2}\mu^{2}} \left\{3\xi^{2} - 1 + 3(1-\eta^{2})\left[1 - (\eta^{2}-\xi^{2})\left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1}\frac{1}{\eta}\right)\right]\right\}$$

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^A} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^B}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^A} = \alpha^2 + \frac{v^2}{8} + \frac{v^2\eta^2}{16\xi^2} \left[\overline{3}(\eta^2 - \xi^2) - 2\right] - \frac{3v^2\eta^2(\eta^2 - 1)(\eta^2 - \xi^2)}{16\xi^2} \left(\frac{1}{\eta} \tanh^{-1} \frac{1}{\eta}\right)$$

Punched-card equipment was used to obtain the turbulence-velocity ratios listed in table I. For the cases N = 2, 3, and 4, the integrations required for equations (25) and (26) were performed numerically by use of Simpson's rule after changing the variable of integration from  $\theta$  to x by applying the transformation x = cos  $\theta$ . Intervals  $\Delta x = 0.01$  were used in the range  $0 \le x \le 0.9$ ; intervals  $\Delta x = 0.001$  were used in the range  $0.9 \le x \le 1.0$ . In all computations the Mach number MB upstream of the contraction was taken equal to 0.05. The turbulence velocity ratios listed in table I may be corrected for values of MB other than 0.05 as follows: Values of the parameters  $l_1^2$ ,  $l_2^2$ , and  $a^2 \equiv \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$  for MB = 0.05 and for the desired value of MB are obtained from equations (19). Noting that the quantities

$$l_1^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{q_1^2}{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\frac{q_1^2}{q_1^2}\right)_A^A}$$
 and  $l_2^2 = \frac{\left(\frac{q_2^2}{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\frac{q_2^2}{q_2^2}\right)_A^A}$  depend only upon  $a^2$  and  $k$ , the values

of these quantities for the  $a^2$  corresponding to the desired M<sub>B</sub> are obtained from table I. With  $l_1^2$  and  $l_2^2$  known for M<sub>B</sub> = 0.05 and the desired M<sub>B</sub>, the corrected velocity ratios are obtained by simple computation. The following empirical relations (reference 1) were utilized in obtaining numerical results:

$$\alpha^2 = \left(\frac{8-K}{8+K}\right)^2$$
 for  $K \le 1$ 

$$\alpha^2 = \left(\frac{1.21}{1+K}\right)$$
 for  $K > 1$ 

For design purposes, the screen pressure-drop coefficient K may be estimated, according to reference 10, from the solidity ratio b, where b is the area of the holes in a unit area of screen, as

$$K \approx \frac{1 - b}{b^2}$$

For square-mesh screen with wire diameter d and mesh designation m, the solidity ratio as defined is

$$b = (1-md)^2$$

A better agreement with the screen data given in reference 1 is obtained from

$$b \approx (1-md)^{7/4}$$

The variation of the longitudinal and lateral root-mean-square velocity ratio with speed ratio  $l_1$  for a single screen (N=1) upstream of the contraction is plotted in figures 4(a) and 4(b), respectively, for selected values of the screen pressure-drop coefficient K. The results for K=0, which correspond to the case of stream convergence or divergence in the absence of any screen, are, of course, identical with the results of reference 3. In general, both the longitudinal and the lateral fluctuation velocities downstream of the screen-contraction configuration are reduced as the screen parameter K is increased. The somewhat anomalous trend of the longitudinal velocity ratios for values of the speed ratio less than 2 seems to reflect the variation of the auxiliary screen parameter  $\xi^2$  which approaches zero at K=2.76, becomes infinitely large in the negative sense as K increases to 5.28, and becomes infinitely large in the positive sense as K decreases to 5.28.

The losses incurred through the use of damping screens are proportional to the product  $\rm NKU_A^{\ 3}$ , where N denotes the number of identical screens in series (multiple screens) and NK is the over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient. The velocity ratios for a multiple-screen arrangement upstream of a contraction are compared on the basis of equal screen losses in figure 5 for the particular case NK = 6. The advantages of using a number of screens in series to attain a given over-all coefficient NK are obvious. An examination of table I indicates that the use of multiple screens to attenuate the downstream fluctuation velocities becomes more effective as the over-all coefficient NK is increased. The screen losses can be reduced by decreasing the settling-chamber stream velocity  $\rm U_A$ . Low-turbulence wind tunnels are generally characterized by their many damping screens and large-cross-sectional-area settling chambers.

One-dimensional spectra. - In accordance with equation (6), the one-dimensional spectra at stations A and B are given by

$$F_{\gamma}^{A} = 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}^{A}(\underline{k}) dk_{2} dk_{3}$$
 (29)

and

$$\mathbf{F_{\gamma}}^{\mathbf{C}} = \mathbf{Z} \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathbf{\Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}}^{\mathbf{C}}(\underline{\kappa})}_{\mathbf{c}} d\kappa_{\mathbf{Z}} d\kappa_{\mathbf{S}}$$

As pointed out in reference 3, a comparison of the upstream and down-stream spectra on the basis of the upstream longitudinal wave number k is equivalent to a comparison of the time spectra indicated by fixed hot-wire probes located at the corresponding stations. Defining the downstream spectra  $F_{\gamma}^{\ C}(k_1) \equiv l^{-1}F_{\gamma}^{\ C}$  such that

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}^{C}(k_{1}) dk_{1} = \int_{0}^{\infty} F_{\gamma}^{C}(\kappa_{1}) d\kappa_{1}, \text{ the one-dimensional spectra at station C are given by}$ 

$$\left[\mathbb{F}_{\Upsilon}^{C}(\mathbf{k}_{1})\right]_{N} = \frac{2}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}} \int \int \left[\mathbb{F}_{\Upsilon\Upsilon}^{C}\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}_{1}}{l_{1}}, \frac{\mathbf{k}_{2}}{l_{2}}, \frac{\mathbf{k}_{3}}{l_{2}}\right)\right]_{N} d\mathbf{k}_{2} d\mathbf{k}_{3}$$
(30)

Evaluation of equations (29) and (30) requires that the amplitude function G(k) in equation (4) be specified. Compatible with the empirical relation for isotropic turbulence obtained in reference 8, this function is taken to be

$$G(k) = \frac{H}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$
 (31)

where the constants n and H are defined as n  $\equiv \frac{1}{(L_1)^A}$  and H  $\equiv \frac{2n}{\pi^2} \left(q_1^2\right)^A$ .

As shown in appendix C, the one-dimensional spectra obtained from equations (4) and (31) may be expressed in terms of a dimensionless wave number  $k_1/n$  as incorporated in the following parameters:

$$s \equiv 1 + k_1^2/n^2$$

$$f \equiv s/\eta^2 + 4/\mu^2$$

$$g \equiv s/\xi^2 + 4\alpha^2/v^2$$

$$h \equiv \frac{1 - a^2 - s^2}{a^2}$$
(32)

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Thus the upstream one-dimensional spectra for this special case of isotropic turbulence are, in dimensionless form,

$$\frac{F_1^{A}(k_1/n)}{F_1^{A}(0)} = \frac{1}{s}$$
 (33)

$$\frac{F_2^{A}(k_1/n)}{F_2^{A}(0)} = \frac{3s-2}{s^2}$$
 (34)

Also, the longitudinal one-dimensional spectrum downstream of a single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration may be written (see appendix C) in dimensionless form as

$$\frac{F_1^{C}(k_1/n)}{F_1^{A}(0)} = \frac{2v^2}{l_1^2\mu^2} \left[ c_1 + c_2 \log_e \frac{s+h}{s} + c_3 \log_e \frac{4(s-1)}{\mu^2 s} \right]$$
(35)

where

$$\begin{split} c_1 &\equiv \frac{1}{h^3} \left\{ \frac{g(2f-h)}{f^2} + \frac{gh}{2fs} + \frac{h(1+2g)}{f} + \frac{(1+h)^2\mu^2}{v^2} \left[ \frac{a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2}{a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2} \right] \right\} \\ c_2 &\equiv \frac{\mu^2}{h^2 \left[ a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]} \left\{ \frac{3sg}{h^2} + \frac{g(s+2)+2s}{h} + 1 - h - \frac{\mu^2(s+h)(g+h)}{h \left[ a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]} \right\} \\ c_3 &\equiv \frac{(s-f)(f-g)(\mu^2-4)^2a^4}{f^3 \left[ a^2(\mu^2-4) - \mu^2 \right]^2} \end{split}$$

The corresponding lateral one-dimensional spectrum is

$$\frac{F_2^{C}(k_1/n)}{F_2^{A}(0)} = \frac{2(s-1)}{l_2^{2}} \left[ E_1 + E_2 \log_e \frac{s+h}{s} + E_3 \log_e \frac{4(s-1)}{\mu^2 s} \right]$$
(36)

where

$$\begin{split} E_1 & \equiv \frac{\alpha^2(3s-2)}{2s^2(s-1)} + \frac{(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)(2s-f)}{2\mu^2f^2s} + \frac{2v^2}{a^2fh} \left[ \frac{g(h-f)}{fh} - \frac{g}{2s} - 1 \right] \\ & - \frac{v^2}{2a^4\mu^2h} \left[ 2(s+h) \left\{ \frac{f(g+h)-g(h-f)}{f^2h^2} + \frac{\mu^2\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]}{v^2h^2\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]} \right\} + \frac{2h(g-f)-fg}{f^2h} \right] \\ E_2 & \equiv \frac{(s+h)\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]}{a^2h^4\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]} \left\{ 2h + \frac{3s+h}{a^2} + \frac{4(a^2-1)(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)h}{\left[a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2\right]\left[a^2(v^2-4\alpha^2)-v^2\right]} \right\} \\ E_3 & \equiv \frac{4(s-1)(v^2-\alpha^2\mu^2)}{\mu^4f^3} \left[ 1 + \frac{4}{a^2(\mu^2-4)-\mu^2} \right]^2 \end{split}$$

The one-dimensional spectra given by equations (33) to (36) are applicable when the amplitude function G(k) has the particular form of equation (31). Although these spectra are not expected to be valid for the very high wave numbers because of the neglect of viscosity, various experiments on isotropic turbulence have indicated that equations (33) and (34) provide a very good approximation to that portion of the actual isotropic spectrum containing the largest part of the turbulent energy. Equations (35) and (36) should furnish a similar approximation for axisymmetric turbulence. The restrictions given for equations (33) to (36) do not apply to the expressions for turbulence velocity ratios, equations (25) and (26), for which there is no need to particularize the spectrum amplitude function G(k).

The downstream longitudinal and lateral one-dimensional spectra, equations (35) and (36), are compared with the corresponding upstream isotropic spectra, equations (33) and (34), in figures 6(a) and 6(b), respectively, for the following typical case:  $\rm M_B=0.05,\,M_C=2.0,\,K=2,\,N=1.$  The case  $\rm K=0,$  as obtained in reference 3, has also been included for comparison. The scaling factors indicated by equations (B5) and (B6) of appendix B have been incorporated in the downstream spectral ordinates so that the zero-wave-number intercept gives the turbulence scale ratio (appendix B).

The distortion in shape of the longitudinal spectrum noted in reference 3 as a consequence of the stream convergence is accentuated (fig. 6(a)) by the presence of a damping screen upstream of the contraction. This distortion is accompanied by a reduction in the ordinate values by the factors  $\left(\frac{1}{q_1^2}\right)^C \left(\frac{1}{q_1^2}\right)^A$  and  $\left(\frac{1}{q_1^2}\right)^C \left(\frac{1}{q_1^2}\right)^B$  for K=2 and K=0, respectively. The downstream lateral spectrum ordinates

 $(\frac{\text{fig. }6(b))}{(q_2^2)^C}$  are increased by the factors  $(\overline{q_2^2})^C/(\overline{q_2^2})^A$  and  $(\overline{q_2^2})^C/(\overline{q_2^2})^B$  for K=2 and K=0, respectively. The distortion in shape is relatively slight compared with the distortion noted for the longitudinal spectrum.

As may be seen from equations (33) and (34) for the upstream isotropic spectra, the longitudinal and lateral spectral ordinates have maximum values at  $k_1/n=0$  and  $k_1/n=1/\sqrt{3}$ , respectively. The situation is reversed for the downstream spectra. Here the lateral spectral ordinates have maximum values at  $k_1/n=0$  and the longitudinal spectral ordinates at  $k_1/n\approx 1.4$ . Occurrence of a peak in the spectrum curve at some wave number other than zero is an indication that the correlation coefficient may take on negative values. I

Scale ratios and correlation coefficients. - For the scales of turbulence defined by equation (10), the longitudinal and lateral turbulence scale ratios (ratios of downstream to corresponding upstream scales) for a screen-contraction configuration are obtained in appendix B as

$$\frac{\left(L_{1}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{1}\right)^{A}} = \left(\frac{v^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right)^{N} \left[ l_{1}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}} \right]^{-1}$$
(37)

$$\frac{\left(L_{2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{2}\right)^{A}} = \alpha^{2N} \left[ l_{2}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)^{A}} \right]^{-1}$$
(38)

The scale ratios obtained from equations (37) and (38) which do not require that the amplitude function G(k) of equation (31) be specified are listed in table I for the case of isotropic turbulence at station A. Typical results are plotted in figure 7.

The lateral scale ratio (see fig. 7(a)) approaches a constant value of approximately 4/3 for values of the speed ratio  $l_1$  greater than 3. Measurements of the lateral correlation curve at a speed ratio near unity which are reported in reference 11 indicate that the lateral scale is substantially unchanged by damping screens. This is in qualitative agreement with the present result which indicates that for  $l_1$  slightly greater than unity the downstream lateral scale will not exceed the

For example, when  $F_{\gamma}(k_1) = k_1^{P-1} e^{-k_1/n}$ , the correlation coefficient is obtained by using equation (7) as  $\left[\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + r_1^2\right]^{-P/2} \Gamma(P) \cos\left(P \tan^{-1} nr_1\right) \text{ where } \Gamma \text{ designates the gamma function. For } P = 1, R_{\gamma}(r_1) \text{ is always positive; for } P > 1, R_{\gamma}(r_1) \text{ will take on negative values for particular values of } r_1.$ 

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corresponding upstream scale by more than about 20 percent. Taking the lateral scale ratio equal to 4/3 leads to the following convenient approximation for the lateral turbulence velocity ratio from equation (38):

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)^A} \approx \frac{3\alpha^{2N}}{4l_2^2} \tag{39}$$

For a given value of the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK, the longitudinal scale ratio (see fig. 7(b)) decreases with increasing speed ratio  $l_1$  to a minimum value at  $l_1=27.4$  (corresponding to  $\rm M_B=0.05$ ,  $\rm M_C=\sqrt{3}$ ) where the contraction parameter a<sup>2</sup> has its minimum value. As shown in table I, the longitudinal scale ratio attains a zero value when the screen parameter  $v^2=0$  (K  $\approx 2.76$ ). This and the occurrence of maximums in the downstream longitudinal spectrum curves at nonzero wave numbers suggest that the downstream longitudinal correlation coefficients are negative for extensive ranges of the separation distance  $\rm r_1$ . Under these conditions interpretation of the conventionally defined scales as lengths characteristic of the average size of the turbulence eddies is open to question, and consideration of the correlation coefficient curves is advisable.

The correlation coefficients at station A for isotropic turbulence with the spectrum amplitude function G(k) given by equation (31) are obtained from equation (7) as

$$R_1^A = e^{-r_1 n} \tag{40}$$

$$R_2^A = \left(1 - \frac{r_1^n}{2}\right) e^{-r_1^n} \tag{41}$$

The contour integrations used to obtain equations (40) and (41) are not valid when  $r_1$  = 0; hence the microscales  $\lambda_{\gamma}$  are evaluated from the integral relation of equation (9). Such evaluations indicate that  $\lambda_1^{\ A}=\lambda_2^{\ A}$  = 0, which is to be expected in view of the neglect of viscosity effects in the analysis. The longitudinal correlation coefficient curve of equation (40) is plotted in figure 8(a) and is always positive; the lateral correlation coefficient curve of equation (41) plotted in figure 8(b) reaches its zero value at  $r_1 n=2$   $(r_1=2L_1^A)$  and its minimum value at  $r_1 n=3$   $(r_1=3L_1^A)$ .

The downstream correlation coefficient curves (at station C) have been obtained numerically for the case N=1 from the following rearrangement of equations (7):

$$R_{\underline{1}}^{C}(\mathbf{r}_{\underline{1}}\mathbf{n}) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{F_{\underline{1}}^{C}(\frac{k_{\underline{1}}}{n})}{F_{\underline{1}}^{A}(0)} \frac{(\overline{q_{\underline{1}}^{2}})_{\underline{1}}^{C}}{(\overline{q_{\underline{1}}^{2}})_{\underline{A}}^{A}} \cos k_{\underline{1}}\mathbf{r}_{\underline{1}} d(\frac{k_{\underline{1}}}{n})$$
(42)

$$R_2^{C}(\mathbf{r}_1 \mathbf{n}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{F_2^{C}(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{n}})}{F_2^{A}(0)} \frac{(\overline{\mathbf{q}_2^2})_1^{C}}{(\overline{\mathbf{q}_2^2})^{A}} \cos \mathbf{k}_1 \mathbf{r}_1 d(\frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{\mathbf{n}})$$
(43)

In evaluating equations (42) and (43), values of the integrand were obtained for  $k_1/n$  ranging from 0 to 50; and for  $k_1/n$  greater than

50, in view of the asymptotic behavior of the functions  $\frac{F_{\gamma}^{C}(\frac{k_{1}}{n})}{F_{\gamma}^{A}(0)} \frac{(\frac{cnan}{q_{\gamma}^{2}})_{1}^{C}}{(\frac{q_{\gamma}^{2}}{q_{\gamma}^{2}})_{A}^{A}},$  the integrand was approximated as  $\frac{\cos k_{1}r_{1}}{(k_{1}/n)^{2}}.$  Typical downstream longitudinal and lateral correlation

tudinal and lateral correlation coefficient curves (for the case  $M_B = 0.05$ ,  $M_C = 2.00$ , K = 2, N = 1) are also plotted in figures 8(a) and 8(b), respectively, to indicate the changes resulting from passage of initially isotropic turbulence through a given screen and contraction. Although the downstream lateral correlation coefficient is shown in figure 8(b) to reach slightly negative values, it is believed that these are the result of unavoidable "round-off" errors in computation of the Fourier transforms and that the coefficient is actually always positive, consistent with the corresponding spectrum curve of figure 6(b), which has its maximum value at zero wave number.

The correlation between simultaneous fluctuation velocities at two points a distance r, apart will decrease more rapidly with increasing values of  $r_1$  when the eddies comprising the turbulent field are small than when the eddies are large. Figure 8(a) thus indicates that the longitudinal scale of an initially isotropic field of turbulence is decreased by passage through the particular screen-contraction configuration chosen. Figure 8(b) indicates that the corresponding lateral scale is increased.

In view of the negative values attained by the downstream longitudinal correlation coefficient, no physical meaning can be assigned to the longitudinal scale ratio defined in the conventional manner by equation (10). For example, the longitudinal scale ratio reaches a zero value even though the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratios are finite when the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK has the value 2.76. The negative values attained by the upstream lateral correlation coefficient do not present a similar anomaly because of the relation between the longitudinal and lateral scales in the case of isotropic turbulence, namely,  $L_1^A = 2L_2^A$ .

The difficulty is removed if an effective longitudinal scale  $L_1$ ' is defined as the positive area under the corresponding correlation curve. Effective longitudinal scale ratios are plotted in figure 9 and show a qualitative similarity with the conventional ratios shown in figure 7(b). For a given value of the screen pressure-drop coefficient NK, the effective scale ratio decreases with increasing speed ratio  $l_1$  to a minimum value at  $l_1 = 27.4$  for which the contraction parameter  $a^2$  has its minimum value. For a given contraction the effective scale ratio reaches its minimum value when NK  $\approx 2.76$ .

#### ESTIMATION OF DECAY EFFECTS

In view of the assumptions of inviscid flow and small fluctuation velocities relative to the main stream, the preceding analysis is strictly applicable only in the absence of the turbulent decay processes (viscous dissipation and turbulent mixing). For many wind-tunnel configurations, effects of decay upon turbulence are of the same order of magnitude as the screen-contraction effects. Correction of the theoretical turbulence velocity ratios may therefore prove necessary for practical applications of the theory.

Selection of the appropriate decay correction presents certain difficulties inasmuch as there is a lack of experimental investigations of axisymmetric turbulence decay. Some guidance may be obtained from the theoretical studies of Batchelor (reference 4) and Chandrasekhar (reference 12) on axisymmetric turbulence. The time rates of change of the mean-square velocity components are, in the notation of reference 4:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \overline{u_1^2} \right) = -4m_0 + 2v(-10a - 2b - 2c - 14d)$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{dt}} \left( \overline{\mathbf{u}_2^2} \right) = 2\mathbf{m}_0 + 2\mathbf{v} \left( -10\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - 3\mathbf{d} \right)$$

In these equations and in equations (44) and (45), the symbol  $\nu$  represents the kinematic viscosity coefficient. The corresponding expression for the mean-square resultant velocity is

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \overline{u_1^2} + 2\overline{u_2^2} \right) = -2\nu(30a + 2c + 20d)$$
 (44)

For isotropic turbulence, c = d = 0 and equation (44) becomes

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\overline{u_1^2} + 2\overline{u_2^2}\right) = \frac{d}{dt}\left(3\overline{u_1^2}\right) = -2\nu(30a) \tag{45}$$

The velocity components  $\overline{u_1}^2$  and  $\overline{u_2}^2$  of reference 4 are identical with  $\overline{q_1}^2$  and  $\overline{q_2}^2$  in the present notation. The quantities a, b, c, and d in appropriate groupings represent the coefficients in the series expansions in  $r_1$  for the longitudinal and lateral velocity correlation coefficients. The quantity  $m_0$  depends on the two-point velocity-pressure correlation which tends to zero as isotropy is approached. For the decay of isotropic turbulence in a constant-area channel during the initial period wherein both inertia and viscous forces are of importance, equation (45) leads to the semiempirical relation (reference 13)

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{\overline{q_1^2}}{(\overline{q_1^2})^A} + 2 \frac{\overline{q_2^2}}{(\overline{q_2^2})^A} \right] = \left\{ 1 + \frac{0.58t(l_1)}{L_2^A} \left[ (\overline{q_1^2})^{\overline{A}} \right]^{1/2} \right\}^{-1} \equiv J \quad (46)$$

where  $\overline{q_1^2}$  and  $\overline{q_2^2}$  represent the mean-square velocity components at any station downstream of the reference station A and  $t(l_1)$  represents the appropriate decay time.

The absence of the velocity-pressure correlation term  $m_{\rm O}$  in both equations (44) and (45) suggests that, provided the quantity (2c + 20d) is much smaller than the quantity 30a, equation (46) may yield a satisfactory approximation for the decay of the mean-square resultant turbulent velocity in axisymmetric turbulence. The data of references 1 and 14 tend to support such an approximation. The assumption that the effects of the screen-contraction combination and the decay upon the turbulent velocity ratios proceed independently (see reference 3) leads to the relation

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_A^A} + 2 \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_A^A} \right]_{scd} = \frac{J}{3} \left[ \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_A^A} + 2 \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_A^A} \right]_{sc}$$
(47)

where the subscript sc refers to the turbulence velocity ratios obtained in the absence of decay, computed from equations (25) and (26) and listed in table I, and the subscript scd implies that the effects of initial period decay have been included. In computing J from equation (46), the decay time  $t(l_1)$  is taken as the time required for a particle at local main-stream velocity to pass through the screens and the contraction starting from station A. This implies that the contraction affects only the decay time. Some question exists as to the applicability of equation (46) and hence equation (47) for damping screens in which the wire diameters are usually very small.

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A comparison of the theoretical mean-square resultant turbulence velocity ratio corrected for decay by the use of equation (47) with the experimental ratios obtained from reference 1 is shown in figure 10. The mean-square resultant velocity in the absence of decay for the case of a single-screen-contraction configuration (N=1) is also included to show the magnitude of the correction involved for the configuration of reference 1. The following data were used in applying the decay correction:  $U_A = 62.8$  feet per second,  $\left[ (\overline{q_1^2})^A \right]^{1/2} = 0.15$  foot per second; and  $L_2^A = 0.05$  foot (estimated). The screen pressure-drop coefficients were corrected as suggested in reference 14

$$K = K_e + \frac{U_A}{2} \frac{dK_e}{dU_A}$$

where  $K_{\rm e}$  designates the screen pressure-drop coefficient measured at a given speed  $U_{\rm A}$ . Although the single experimental points obtained for each multiscreen arrangement do not check the decay correction as well as do those for the single-screen arrangement, the limited data do not warrant any refinement of the correction method for multiscreencontraction configurations.

In order to obtain the resolution of the resultant turbulence velocity ratio into longitudinal and lateral components, some knowledge of the velocity-pressure correlation is required. As shown in reference 4 the effect of this correlation as represented by the term  $m_{O}$  is to transfer energy from the larger to the smaller of the velocity components, thus providing a drive towards isotropy. As shown in table I, the longitudinal component will, in general, be much smaller than the lateral component so that adjustment of the longitudinal component is more critical than adjustment of the lateral component. The magnitude of the longitudinal component is governed by two opposing effects. Turbulent decay processes reduce this component; the drive towards isotropy tends to increase it. In the absence of any quantitative knowledge concerning the velocity-pressure term  $m_{\Omega}$ , the simplest assumption to be made is that the longitudinal turbulence velocity ratio may be corrected for decay and isotropy drive by taking an average of the values for zero decay and isotropic decay or

$$\left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}}\right]_{scd} = \left(\frac{J+1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{A}^{A}}\right]_{sc}$$
(48)

Consistent values of the lateral turbulence velocity ratio are then obtained from the longitudinal velocity ratio of equation (48) and the resultant velocity ratio of equation (47).

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The comparison shown in figure 11 provides some estimate as to the agreement that might be expected between the predicted turbulence-velocity-ratio components (corrected for decay) and the experimental values. The agreement shown is considered satisfactory for most engineering applications. The theoretical velocity ratios obtained in the absence of decay are included for the case N=1 to indicate the magnitude of the correction.

The turbulence scales are also affected by the turbulence decay process, tending to increase as the decay time is increased. Under the action of the viscous forces the smallest eddies are dissipated so that the average eddy size (scale) would be expected to increase. For isotropic turbulence, the change in scale during the initial period analogous to the relation given for the fluctuation velocity, equation (46), is

$$\left(\frac{L_2}{L_2^A}\right)^2 = J^{-1}$$

Presumably the effect of decay upon the scales of turbulence could thus be obtained by a procedure similar to the one suggested for the fluctuation velocities. In the absence of any experimental data such development does not appear warranted.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The present analysis treats, in the absence of turbulent decay processes, the combined effect of a series of identical damping screens followed by a stream convergence (or divergence) upon the mean-square fluctuation velocities, scales, correlation coefficients, and one-dimensional spectra of a field of turbulence convected by a main stream. Numerical results are presented for the case of upstream isotropic turbulence.

The limited experimental data available confirm at least qualitatively some of the theoretical results obtained such as the distortion of an initially isotropic field of turbulence by the damping screens and stream convergence into a field axisymmetric about the main-stream direction with the lateral components of the resultant fluctuation velocity larger in magnitude than the longitudinal component, and the relative insensitivity of the lateral scale of turbulence to damping-screen and stream-convergence effects. The beneficial effects of using several screens in series to attain a given over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient in attenuating the fluctuation velocities are also substantiated. This attenuation is accentuated as the screen coefficient NK is increased.

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The theory predicts certain marked changes in the ordinates of the downstream one-dimensional spectra and, in the case of the longitudinal spectra, a noticeable distortion of shape which should be confirmable by experiment. The longitudinal downstream correlation coefficients attain negative values over a large range of the separation distance r<sub>1</sub>. Under these conditions, the scales of turbulence as conventionally defined cannot be regarded as representative of the average eddy size. Accordingly, the longitudinal scales have been redefined. The effect of the damping screens and stream convergence is to decrease the longitudinal scale and to increase the lateral scale.

An approximate method of correcting the predicted turbulent fluctuation velocities for the effects of turbulent decay is presented. Tabulations of the fluctuation velocities over a wide range of conditions are provided for convenience in engineering applications.

Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Cleveland, Ohio, October 28, 1952

#### APPENDIX A

#### SYMBOLS

The following symbols are used in this report:

A<sub>1,2</sub> parameter groupings defined after equation (27)

. a2 auxiliary contraction parameter,  $a^2 \equiv 1/1 - \epsilon$ 

B<sub>1.2.3</sub> parameter groupings defined after equation (28)

b solidity ratio of damping screen

C<sub>1.2.3</sub> parameter groupings defined after equation (35)

D<sub>1,2,3</sub> edge lengths of volume within which the turbulence field is defined

d wire diameter of damping screen

E<sub>1.2.3</sub> parameter groupings defined after equation (36)

 $F_{\Upsilon}$   $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , or  $F_3$ 

F<sub>1</sub> one-dimensional longitudinal spectral density (see equation (6))

 $F_{2.3}$  one-dimensional lateral spectral densities (see equation (6))

f auxiliary wave-number parameter, f  $\equiv s/\eta^2 + 4/\mu^2$ 

G(k) amplitude function in isotropic spectrum tensor (see equations (4) and (31))

g auxiliary wave-number parameter,  $g \equiv s/\xi^2 + 4\alpha^2/v^2$ 

H constant appearing in amplitude function of special isotropic spectrum tensor, H  $\equiv \frac{2n}{\pi^2} \left( \overline{q_1^2} \right)^A$  (see equation (31))

h auxiliary wave-number parameter,  $h \equiv \frac{1 - a^2 - s^2}{a^2}$ 

i  $\sqrt{-1}$ 

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J turbulence decay factor (see equation (46))
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K screen pressure-drop coefficient, 
$$K = \frac{\Delta p}{\frac{1}{2} \rho U^2}$$

k amplitude of vector 
$$\underline{\mathbf{k}}$$
:  $\mathbf{k}^2 = \mathbf{k_1}^2 + \mathbf{k_2}^2 + \mathbf{k_3}^2$ 

$$\underline{\mathbf{k}}$$
  $\mathbf{k}_{\Upsilon} = \mathbf{k}_{1}$ ,  $\mathbf{k}_{2}$ , or  $\mathbf{k}_{3}$ ; wave-number vector

$$L_{\gamma}$$
  $L_1$ ,  $L_2$ , or  $L_3$ 

stream breadth at station C divided by stream breadth at station B (see equation (19))

stream height at station C divided by stream height at station B

 $M_{B,C}$  stream Mach number at station B, C

m mesh designation of damping screen (reciprocal of center-tocenter distance between neighboring wires)

N number of screens in series (cascade)

n constant appearing in amplitude function of special isotropic spectral tensor, n  $\equiv \frac{1}{(L_1)^{A}}$ 

P constant

p static pressure

 $\underline{Q}$   $Q_{\gamma} = Q_{1}$ ,  $Q_{2}$ , or  $Q_{3}$ ; wave-amplitude vector

 $q_{\gamma} = q_1, q_2, \text{ or } q_3; \text{ turbulence-velocity-fluctuation vector}$ 

 $R_{\gamma}(r_1)$  correlation coefficient (see equation (7))

 $R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r}) \quad \text{correlation tensor, } R_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{r}) \equiv \overline{q_{\gamma}(\underline{x})q_{\delta}(\underline{x}+\underline{r})}$ 

 $\underline{\mathbf{r}}$   $\mathbf{r}_{\gamma} = \mathbf{r}_{1}, \mathbf{r}_{2}, \text{ or } \mathbf{r}_{3}; \text{ separation vector}$ 

s wave-number parameter,  $s \equiv k_1^2/\gamma^2 + 1$ 

t time

 $t(l_1)$  decay time

U main-stream velocity

u longitudinal component of combined turbulent velocity fluctuations and potential-flow velocities induced by screen

V<sub>1</sub> longitudinal root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio (used in table I)

V<sub>2</sub> lateral root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio (used in table I)

v,w lateral components of combined turbulent velocity fluctuations and potential-flow velocities induced by screen

 $\underline{x}$   $x_{\gamma} = x_1, x_2, \text{ or } x_3; \text{ position vector}$ 

α screen deflection parameter,  $\alpha \equiv \lim_{\psi_1 \to 0} \frac{\tan \psi_2}{\tan \psi_1}$ 

 $\beta^2$   $k_1^2 (k_2^2 + k_3^2)^{-1}$ 

 $\Gamma_{\gamma\delta}(\underline{\underline{k}})$  three-dimensional spectral tensor

 $\Delta \qquad \frac{4\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + \mu^2 \sin^2 \theta}$ 

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 $\delta_{\gamma\delta}$  Kronecker delta;  $\delta_{\gamma\delta}=1$  for  $\gamma=\delta$  and  $\delta_{\gamma\delta}=0$  for  $\gamma\neq\delta$ 

 $\epsilon$  axisymmetric contraction parameter,  $\epsilon \equiv l_2^2/l_1^2$ 

 $k_2^2 + k_3^2$ 

 $\eta^2$  auxiliary screen parameter,  $\eta^2 \equiv \frac{\mu^2}{\mu^2 - 4}$ 

 $\theta$  polar angle (see appendix B)

 $\kappa$  amplitude of vector  $\kappa$ ;  $\kappa^2 = \kappa_1^2 + \kappa_2^2 + \kappa_3^2$ 

 $\kappa_{\gamma} = \kappa_{1}, \kappa_{2}, \text{ or } \kappa_{3}$ : wave-number vector at station C

 $\Lambda = \frac{4\alpha^2 k_1^2 + v^2 \zeta^2}{4k_1^2 + \mu^2 \zeta^2} \quad \text{(see equation (22a))}$ 

 $\lambda_{\Upsilon}$   $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \text{ or } \lambda_3$ 

 $\lambda_1$  longitudinal microscale of turbulence (see equation (9))

 $\lambda_{2,3}$  lateral microscales of turbulence (see equation (9))

 $\mu$  auxiliary screen parameter,  $\mu \equiv 1 + \alpha + K$ 

v auxiliary screen parameter,  $v \equiv 1 + \alpha - \alpha K$ 

 $\xi^2$  auxiliary screen parameter,  $\xi^2 \equiv \frac{v^2}{v^2 - 4\alpha^2}$ 

ρ stream density

 $\Sigma = \frac{(v^2 - \alpha^2 \mu^2) k_1^2}{4k_1^2 + \mu^2 \zeta^2}$  (see equation (22b))

σ main-stream density at station C divided by main-stream density at station B

τ volume

φ azimuth angle (see appendix B)

 $\underline{\mathbf{x}}$   $\mathbf{x}_r = \mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \text{ or } \mathbf{x}_3; \text{ position vector (see equation (12))}$ 

 $\psi_{1}$  angle to screen normal of flow incidence upstream of screen

 $\psi_{\rm Z}$  angle to screen normal of flow emergence downstream of screen

$$\Omega = \frac{k_1^2(1-\epsilon)^2 \zeta^2 - 2k_1^2(1-\epsilon)(\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2)}{(\epsilon k_1^2 + \zeta^2)^2}$$
 (see equation (22d))

 $\underline{\omega}$   $\omega_{\gamma} = \omega_1, \omega_2, \text{ or } \omega_3; \text{ vorticity vector}$ 

## Superscripts:

A station upstream of screens

B station downstream of screens and upstream of contraction

C station downstream of contraction

\* complex conjugate

## Subscripts:

A station upstream of screens

B station downstream of screens and upstream of contraction

C station downstream of contraction

N number of like screens in series

sc only effects of screens and contraction present

scd effects of screen and contraction corrected for initial period of decay

l longitudinal component

2,3 lateral components

#### APPENDIX B

### TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

Velocity ratios. - Using spherical polar coordinates

$$k_1 \equiv k \cos \theta$$

 $k_2 = k \sin \theta \cos \varphi$ 

 $k_3 \equiv k \sin \theta \sin \varphi$ 

$$k^2 = k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2$$

equations (23) and (24) may be put in the form

$$\left[\Gamma_{11}^{C}\left(\underline{\mathbf{k}}\right)\right]_{N} = \frac{l_{2}^{2} \mathbf{k}^{2} G(\mathbf{k})}{l_{1}} \frac{\Delta^{N} \sin^{2} \theta}{\left(\varepsilon \cos^{2} \theta + \sin^{2} \theta\right)^{2}}$$
(B1)

$$\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N} = \alpha^{2}\left[\Gamma_{22}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) + \Gamma_{33}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N-1} + \frac{i_{1}G(\kappa)\left(\nu^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2}\right)\kappa^{2}\Delta^{N-1} \epsilon^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\cos^{2}\theta}{\left(4\cos^{2}\theta + \mu^{2}\sin^{2}\theta\right)\left(\epsilon\cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta\right)^{2}}$$
(B2)

where 
$$\Delta \equiv \frac{4\alpha^2 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}{4 \cos^2 \theta + v^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$

The downstream mean-square fluctuation velocities are given by

$$\left(\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}\right)^{C} = \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma \gamma}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) d\kappa_{1} d\kappa_{2} d\kappa_{3}$$

analogous to equation (5). Inasmuch as the function G(k) appears in the expressions for the energy spectral densities, the variable of integration will be changed from  $\underline{\kappa}$  to  $\underline{k}$  so that

$$\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}} = \frac{1}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}} \iiint_{-\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}(\underline{\kappa}) dk_{1}dk_{2}dk_{3}.$$
 Noting that

 $dk_1dk_2dk_3 = k^2\sin\theta \ d\theta \ d\phi \ dk$ , the downstream mean-square velocity components of the turbulent field are obtained from equations (B1) and (B2) as

$$\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C = \frac{1}{l_1^2} \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^N \sin^3 \theta \ d\theta}{\left(\varepsilon \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta\right)^2}$$

and, inasmuch as the downstream turbulence will be axisymmetric when the upstream turbulence is isotropic,

$$\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C} = \left(\overline{q_{3}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C} = \alpha^{2} \left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{C} + \frac{\epsilon^{2}(v^{2} - \alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{2l_{2}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} k^{4}G(k) dk \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta}{(4 \cos^{2}\theta + \mu^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)(\epsilon \cos^{2}\theta + \sin^{2}\theta)^{2}}$$

The mean-square velocity components of the upstream isotropic turbulence are obtained by using equation (4) as

$$\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^A = \left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)^A = \left(\overline{q_3^2}\right)^A = \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk \ \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \ \int_0^\pi \sin^3\!\theta \ d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3} \ \int_0^\infty k^4 G(k) \ dk$$

The turbulence velocity ratio or ratio of mean-square fluctuation velocities downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream fluctuation velocities is then given for the longitudinal and lateral components, respectively, by

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{q_{\perp}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\frac{1}{q_{\perp}^{2}}\right)^{A}} = \frac{3a^{4}}{4l_{\perp}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N} \sin^{3}\theta \, d\theta}{(a^{2} - \cos^{2}\theta)^{2}}$$
(B3)

$$\frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}} = \alpha^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N-1}^{A}} + \frac{3(a^{2}-1)^{2}(v^{2}-\alpha^{2}\mu^{2})}{8i_{2}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\Delta^{N-1} \sin^{3}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta}{(4 \cos^{2}\theta + \mu^{2} \sin^{2}\theta)(a^{2}-\cos^{2}\theta)^{2}} \tag{B4}$$

where  $a^2 \equiv \frac{1}{1-\epsilon}$ . The new contraction parameter  $a^2$  is introduced for convenience in subsequent calculations. It may be noted that the velocity ratios are independent of the amplitude function G(k) which appears in both the isotropic and axisymmetric spectral tensors. Equations (B3) and (B4) appear in the text as equations (25) and (26), respectively.

Turbulence scale ratios. - The turbulence scales may be obtained from the energy spectral densities as indicated by equations (6) and (10). Compatible with the formulation

$$\left(\overline{q_{\gamma}^{2}}\right)^{C} = \frac{1}{l_{1}l_{2}^{2}} \iiint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \Gamma_{\gamma\gamma}^{C}(\underline{\kappa}) dk_{1} dk_{2} dk_{3}$$

the longitudinal scale at station C is

$$\left(\mathbf{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C} = \frac{\pi}{\mathbf{1}_{1}\mathbf{1}_{2}^{2}\left(\overline{\mathbf{q}_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{\left[\underline{\mathbf{r}}_{11}^{C}(\underline{\kappa})\right]_{N}\right\}_{\mathbf{k}_{1}=0} d\mathbf{k}_{2}d\mathbf{k}_{3}$$

or, applying equation (24),

$$\left(\text{L}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C} = \frac{\pi}{l_{1}^{2} \left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{\mu^{2}}\right) \underbrace{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\overline{\Gamma}_{11}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]_{k_{1}=0}}_{C} dk_{2} dk_{3}$$

The longitudinal scale at station A is

$$(L_{1})^{A} = \frac{\pi}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\overline{\Gamma}_{11}^{A}(\underline{k})\right]_{k_{1}=0} dk_{2}dk_{3}$$

The ratio of longitudinal scale downstream of a series of N identical screens followed by an axisymmetric contraction to the corresponding upstream scale or longitudinal scale ratio is thus.

$$\frac{\left(\mathbb{I}_{1}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\mathbb{I}_{1}\right)^{A}} \equiv \frac{\left[\mathbb{F}_{1}(0)\right]_{N}^{C}}{\left[\mathbb{F}_{1}(0)\right]^{A}} = \left(\frac{v^{2}}{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{N} \left[v_{1}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)^{A}}\right]^{-1} \tag{B5}$$

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The corresponding ratio for the lateral scales is obtained in a similar manner as

$$\frac{\left(\mathbf{L}_{2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\mathbf{L}_{2}\right)^{A}} \equiv \frac{\left[\mathbf{F}_{2}(0)\right]_{N}^{C}}{\left[\mathbf{F}_{2}(0)\right]^{A}} = \left(\alpha^{2}\right)^{N} \left[\imath_{2}^{2} \frac{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q}_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q}_{2}^{2}}\right)^{A}}\right]^{-1} \tag{B6}$$

These relations for the scale ratios do not require that the upstream turbulence be isotropic. Equations (B5) and (B6) appear in the text as equations (37) and (38), respectively.

## APPENDIX C

## ONE-DIMENSIONAL SPECTRA

With the use of equations (4) and (31), equations (29) can be written

$$F_1^A = 4\pi H \int_0^\infty \frac{\zeta^3 d\zeta}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$

$$F_2^A = F_3^A = 2\pi H \int_0^\infty \frac{(2k_1^2 + \zeta^2)\zeta \, d\zeta}{(k_1^2 + n^2 + \zeta^2)^3}$$

Integration yields, after use of equation (32),

$$F_1^A = \frac{\pi H}{n^2 s} \tag{C1}$$

$$F_2^A = F_3^A = \frac{\pi H(3s-2)}{2n^2s^2}$$
 (C2)

Equations (33) and (34) follow upon dividing equations (C1) and (C2) by  $(F_1^A)_{k_1/n=0}$  and  $(F_2^A)_{k_1/n=0}$ , respectively.

With use of equations (4) and (B1) and (B2) of appendix B, equations (30) can be written

$$\left\langle F_{1}^{C} \right\rangle_{N} = \frac{4\pi H a^{4}}{l_{1}^{2}} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(4\alpha^{2} k_{1}^{2} + v^{2} \zeta^{2}\right)^{N} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right)^{2} \zeta^{3} d\zeta}{\left(4k_{1}^{2} + \mu^{2} \zeta^{2}\right)^{N} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \eta^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right)^{3} \left[a^{2} \left(k_{1}^{2} + \zeta^{2}\right) - k_{1}^{2}\right]^{2}}$$
 (C3)

For the case of a single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration, integration of equations (C3) and (C4) yields equations (35) and (36) of the text, respectively. For the case N = 1, the quantity  $({\bf F_2}^{\rm C})_{\rm N-1}$  designates the one-dimensional lateral spectrum downstream of an axisymmetric contraction in the absence of damping screens and may be obtained from reference 3.

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TABLE I. - TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

	TABLE I TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS $\begin{bmatrix} v_1^2 & \frac{\left(q_1^2\right)^C_N}{\left(q_1^2\right)^A}, & v_2^2 & \frac{\left(q_2^2\right)^C_N}{\left(q_2^2\right)^A}, & \mathbf{m}_B = 0.06 \end{bmatrix}$ NACA											
					$\nabla_1^2 = \frac{(q_1)}{(q_1^2)}$	$\frac{N}{K}$ , $\nabla_2^2 = \frac{\left(q_2^2\right)}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)}$	, н <sub>в</sub> = 0.06			W. King	ACA	
н	ĸ	NK	Mc	ıı	v <sub>1</sub> <sup>2</sup>	V2 <sup>2</sup>	1 (V1 + 2V2 2)	٧,	₹2	$\frac{\left(L_{1}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{1}\right)^{A}}$	(L <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>A</sup>	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .40 .400 1.00 2.50 2.50 3.76 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 1.000	0.0 0 .3 0 .4 0 .4 0 1.5 0 2.5 0 2.7 6 3.0 0 4.5 0 4.5 0 4.5 0 1.0 0 1.0 0	0.023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023 .023	0,4 64 A 64	1.675 1.140369 7.75910 5.27867 8.40814 .087097 .029166 .0010126 .007102 .010459 .036716 .035716 .035716	0.9597 764933 .5060007 .2413305 .1351905 .149523 .1495278 .112765 .078286 .078286 .078868	1198100 8900765 570645 5132976 1912367 1930777 093765 087419 078666 070184 070184 064811 0662353	18940 10679 8809 72657 49951 117086 10857 11266 11463 11276 11266 1466 1466	097966 87461 778133 59333 59333 42897 35578 31577 33197 3888 39718	27 7 8 9 0 9 4 27 8 9 8 9 7 0 27 8 8 9 8 7 0 5 26 8 8 7 5 9 7 5 28 1 8 9 4 8 1 1 30 8 1 6 8 6 1 31 5 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1	0.48 36 5.491 6.792 7.980 9.234 10.159 10.731 10.906 11.007 11.089 10.831 10.175 8797	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	30 40 40 150 200 276 300 450 450 600 000	300 400 1000 1500 2500 3500 4500 4500 4500 000	QQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQQ	25000000000000000000000000000000000000	1094991 7447877 509285 234764 086519 03101721 0008412 0018412 0108097 021557 035408 04955	761268 8217958 361849 255699 1595699 1146377 1108862 1108862 1082838 100816	# 72509 # 665623 # 66023 #	1,04645 7,184417 7,184417 1,091944 1,1944 1,1488 1,	55126466509488 8875292879675 78100498642184 87745477777777	2447878 23944144 2208175 19255351 19255351 19355351 294594 .00064 241984 128021 1875537 2144220 2476737 2476737	5543 5583 5583 57199 8313 9465 10828 119991 111165 10989 111165 10989 10916 10989 10916 10989	
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	200 400 1000 1500 2500 276 3500 4500 4500 1000	400 100 1500 2500 276 3000 4500 4500 6000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	######################################	98898811990911778 98881681199091778 888816817749691741 88881681774969748 988811110860748 988811110860748 988811110860748	7.0379.54 6.9379.54 6.937.54 7.937.63 7	79729099879447 4447890998779447 88729086448877447 88739180844887467 88737868111098878	995869688951110 986798817807401 9867811111111111	0900003857518106 0700618684066176 988787711075405	188 38 75 188 93 275 188 93 266 176 93 83 66 134 183 66 134 183 66 134 183 67 156 59 32 186 95 36 188 34 08 154 48 135	.7675 .8306 .9116 .9123 100673 11183 111408 111408 111408	
111111111111111	0.00 40 40 1.00 1.50 2.76 3.76 3.50 4.00 4.50	39 4 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1399 901771 627119 436591 4316593 63168279 60168279 6014589 6014589 6016406 60	0917 0917 1044	1989,7886600790088991728666974550899172866665917286	119786057 19786057 1978605 1978695 1978695 1978695 1978696	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	14299 14290 1451608 1470808 1470808 1470808 1470808 1470808 14708	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	
41111111111111111	10.00 0.00 .40 .500 1.500 2.76 3.500 4.500 4.500 10.00	1000 0390 0400 1500 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	035 0040 040 040 040 040 040 040 040 040 0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1184-70 8295-28 5826-50 410177 2048214 040291 021625 0115745 0115745 015448 020284 028347 027109	0.71918 0.9366351 0.6989305 0.469528 0.356206 0.386177 0.23921080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080 0.321080	1017077 460191077 460191079 5548168177 1660189177 1663189177 166318917 164789 1146789 1146789 1146858	20808 20808 208103 208103 2081	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	1547134 15300194 14300194 14300194 1430194 1430333 1430333 1430333 143033 1430	0.8540 .9570 .9370 .9721 10870 11275 11545 11645 11846 11787	
	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	000 0040 0040 0050 1050 1050 1050 1050 1	0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045 0.045	9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 900	1086 767481 544412 387481 198657 .089450 .024720 .024720 .018134 .016989 .018197 .02653 .02653 .024349 .034349	0778441 0.56420 15 0.56402 0 15 0.56402 0 15 0.56402 0 15 0.56802 0 16 0.56802 0 16	064564 1004800 1004800 159861 159861 159861 159918 1609718 164971 158651 1700725 1404410 1164491 164491 164491 166491 1664880	1936 1976 1977 7772 7772 445 776 445 776 445 776 445 776 445 776 445 716 445 716 445 716 445 716 716 716 716 716 716 716 716 716 716	28019 60166 6016688 715848 71584157 715861137 715861137 715861137 715861137 715861137 715861137 715861137	770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770 770	11,819 0,9537 1,0008 1,0289 1,0289 1,0753 1,11522 1,11522 1,11627 1,1688	
1111111111111111	0.00 .30 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.50 4.50 4.50 6.00 1.000	0.0 0 0.4 0 0.6 0 1.0 0 1.5 0 2.5 0 8.7 6 3.0 0 3.3 0 4.5 0 6.0 0	55555555555555555555555555555555555555	1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 110	09 24 96 66 59 66 66 19 96 74 92 37 18 77 20 4 0.0 48 61 8 0.0 25 92 37 0.0 22 38 48 0.1 96 08 0.2 99 38 0.2 99	10 42 8 9 23 8 9 0 9 23 8 9 2 7 30 16 8 1 4 7 4 7 6 6 4 7 4 7 7 6 2 7 1 4 7 7 6 2 7 1 1 5 7 6 2 7 1 1 6 4 8 9 1 9 6 4 4 8 0 1 9 6 8 5 1 9 9 9 8 8 5	1003500 8035033 80376927 60503467 805032007 8198220 18974692 1157862 1157862 11578114 10763	09617 899413 899413 59338 5938 7387 7387 74403 7403 7	10212 99616477 995427 9954249 9954249 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 995422 99542 99	0.893780 8768789 876865361 7777405 77713004 9777113004 977713004 977713004 977713004 977713004 977713004 977713004 977713004 9	10543 10746 110746 111436 111718 111978 112078 112137 112137 112137 112131	

				TABLE I.	_		SLOCITY AND SCA	12 RATIOS			
					$\left[ \Lambda^{1_{3}} \right] \left( \frac{\left( d^{1_{3}} \right)}{\left( d^{1_{3}} \right)} \right)$	$(1, \sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\sqrt{2})^{\frac{1}{2}}$	, н <sub>в</sub> = 0.05		_	- N	CA
H	ĸ	NX	M <sub>O</sub>	t <sub>1</sub>	<b>4</b> 15	<b>ν</b> <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	1/3 (V12+2V22)	v <sub>1</sub>	<b>v</b> ₂	$\frac{(\Gamma^{J})_{V}^{W}}{(\Gamma^{J})_{C}^{W}}$	(L2) N
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .80 .60 1.00 8.00 8.50 8.76 3.00 3.50 4.50 6.00	00.00 0.80 0.60 1.00 2.50 2.50 3.50 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 00.00	0.060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .060 .06	0 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 1300 130	Q85802 453534 1335948 1385948 0915564 0360913 0383981 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983 0383983	1.0 913768979285697926976498989695774488999569579 14489795695996969797448999569599444979598999999999999999999999999999	1.0135040 .8559430 .7289963 .7289963 .74743351 .7474535112 .8575917 .83769112 .840808144 .11889899 .108477399 .1084773993	0.92637 7.87367 7.8737	1,986,700,777,788,740,795,746,746,746,746,746,746,746,746,746,746	0.80 95 0 0 7.48 63 28 6.23 28 0 6.23 28 0 6.23 28 0 7.13 59 0 0 0.14 59 0 0.14 60 0 0.14 6	09766782765548 07171717469297650548 0717171719282756050548 071717171717171717171717171717171717171
111111111111111111	300 400 100 150 850 850 876 300 450 450 1000	0.80 0.40 1.00 1.50 8.00 8.50 8.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 6.00	.070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070 .070	1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400	54868454 5408845454 540885545 540885545 540885545 5408854 54088545 54	365884576 669845586 555612961 55612961 558612961 558612961 57861296 84961 8496	7783777 52374722 52374722 37274722 37274727 37274727 37274727 37274727 37274777 3727477 3727477 3727477 37274747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 3727474 372747 37274 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 372747 37274 3727	7054196017776965 5510307330544866 554333111111111111111111111111111111111	199987458996 0856589648996 09987468955189795 1999874689551849795	\$5996 \$5996 \$595	11767 11954 11954 1123461 1233617 1235617 123563 123635 123635 123635 123635
1111111111111111111	.20 .40 1.00 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 1.00	20 100 150 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	110000 1110000 11111111111111111111111	80000000000000000000000000000000000000	034496 033449 0334496 03345561 003345561 000385537559 00038557588 00038561 00038561 00038561 0003861 0003861 0003861 0003861 0003861	729 99 1415 9141 9144 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744 1744	9566738 8577386 85773864 53094664 3694668 34369468 35234061 385825512 118582	\$5913767 \$48790367 \$548790367 \$74879 \$74879 \$7487 \$443748 \$443748 \$443748 \$454	878769585958899 9767693585958899 11177693585958859 97776665859	.3852516 .385348 .0253348 .0000000 .0000000 .0000000 .000000 .000000	12662 126914 12757 128039 12870 12894 12894 12994 12994 12995 128964 12995 13967 1305
111111111111111111	1.500 1.500 2.700 2.700 2.700 3.500 4.500 4.500 1.000	98.4900000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	25555555555555555555555555555555555555	0.271092 0.2714369 0.17121469 0.1721460 0.070956 0.036343 0.024859 0.0241539 0.0241539 0.0211337 0.015954 0.024966	2001175828996694 200996579578966994 200996579578670441 20199657778670441 201976657778670441 2019766577787	1370679 1229190 123708 891834 708661 5850146 463963 435598 386512 347506 248217	0707941688844231 0757461088844231 5544582976555821 1111111111111	14100 141758 14758 1478578 1478578 1471578 149178 1	316364 267524 26752172 2477913 20763736 2000001 2002144 2045454 2045454 2045454 2045454 2045454	13058 130670 13081 13093 13113 13113 13117 13127 13133 13138
1111111111111111111	0.00 .40 .60 1.00 2.50 2.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 4.50	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 75 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0.199161 0.160483 0.088592 0.058441 0.041731 0.031836 0.0218278 0.021599 0.0216899 0.016899	8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:95:46 8:48:9	1869900 1682851 1565677 1365824 1109643 883394 627364 5283466 548096 437750 486696 437750 397814 3193549	9966 4406777 4406777 440694 4444 4477 4477 4477 4477 4477 4477 4	1.6371 1.5571 1.4810 1.4084 1.2729 1.1384 1.0390 0.96179 8.9481 8.9481 8.9481 8.7670 6.797	861166 2167547 1175537 1175553 0018745 00014682 0013458 0013458 0013458 0013458 0013458 0013458	13160 13196 13198 13198 13200 13204 13211 13215 13215 13217 13220 13222 13222 13222 13223
****************	0.00 9.46000 1.10000 2.170000 2.17000 2.17000 1.4600	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	599 48 599 48	0.010 0.0350 0.0470 0.092470 0.0688754 0.04473702 0.0457589 0.016888564 0.01487624 0.01680025 0.01680025	4283 387474714 3505429 317054489 31705488 2072480 1127020 11480265 1377889 113768115 11516115 9410028 4770	2895800 2616299 2364423 2136654 1743343 1393117 993640 994714 869076 772293 691678 691678 691678 8915980 8915980	1018 03483 4544 7874 7874 7874 7874 7874 7874 7874	20700 19684 18723 17806 16095 14396 113142 12167 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738 11738	2924 2924 293000 293000 293000 29300	13239 13290 13301 13301 13302 13302 13302 13303 13303 13303 13303 13303 13303 13304 13304 13304
111111111111111	0.00 .40 .40 .50 1.50 8.50 8.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 6.00	0,00 9,00 1,00 1,50	074400 774400 774400 777777777777777777	0 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4	010123 00023 00021412 00021412 0012177 0012777 0012777 0012777 001277 001277 001277 001277 001277 001277 001277 00127 0	4770 4382629 3910678 3557098 88899922 2312136 1926753 14551479 1445025 14554479 1445045 11557991 1050888 825672	3213800 2909427 2630166 2377423 1540572 1551276 1106912 1030198 9682502 774345 763885 753885 753800 351993	03182 38839 34146 2719 114337 11231 11231 10594 0875 07	21 640 20 791 19 775 18 80 7 1,7000 1,5206 1,3681 1,2851 1,2359 1,3021 1,353 1,075 1,0251 9087 7248	0.31 830 0 178497 1143355 113551 1068448 0.001037 0.001037 0.000725 0.005118 0.015019 0.05118 0.015019 0.05118	13306 13310 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13311 13312 13312 13312 13312 13312 13312

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

$$\left[\mathbf{v_1^2}_{\mathbf{M}} \frac{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q_2^2}}\right)_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{C}}}{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q_2^2}}\right)_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{A}}}, \mathbf{v_2^2}_{\mathbf{E}} \frac{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q_2^2}}\right)_{\mathbf{N}}^{\mathbf{C}}}{\left(\overline{\mathbf{q_2^2}}\right)_{\mathbf{M}}^{\mathbf{A}}}, \mathbf{M}_{\mathbf{B}} = 0.05\right]$$

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					_						<u></u>
n	к	MK	иc	t <sub>1</sub>	۷ <sub>1</sub> 2	v <sub>2</sub> ²	$\frac{1}{5}({v_1}^2 + 2{v_2}^2)$	<b>۷</b> 1	₹2	$\frac{(r^J)_{\frac{N}{2}}}{(r^J)_{\frac{N}{2}}}$	$\frac{\left(\Gamma^{5}\right)_{V}^{N}}{\left(\Gamma^{5}\right)_{V}^{N}}$
111111111111111111111111111111111111111	0.00 .80 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.76 3.00 3.50	0.00 .80 .40 .60 1.50 2.00 2.50 2.76 3.76	0.500 .500 .500 .500 .500 .500 .500 .50	09.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761 9.761	0.05604 .046780 .039456 .033540 .024714 .017857 .013756 .01101099 .009314 .008035	6.498 5.874 457 5.314 650 4.806979 3.927496 3.142310 2.618585 2.24449 2.089289 1.963930 1.745711	4346700 3931898 3556258 3215833 26265686 1750309 1500036 1396226 1312391 1166488	0.2 367 3163 1983 1831 1572 1336 11734 1005 0965 08841	25480 24237 23054 21925 19818 1.7727 16182 14982 14982 14454 14014 13213 12534	0.187400 150331 11194 0.93389 0.55034 0.027688 0.007688 0.007684 0.00544 0.04561 0.011148	05555555555555555555555555555555555555
1	4.00 4.50 6.00 10.00	4.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0 1 0.0 0	.500 .500 .500	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 13.3 63 13.3 63	.006330 .004892 .005225 0.03340	1.428303 1182323 714137 7947 7189677	954312 749846 477166 5309100 4802482	0796 0699 0568 01828 1676	11951 10594 .8451 28190 26814	019158 045397 099853 0167600 133563	1.3326 1.3325 1.5326 1.3320 1.3330
11111111111111	.80 .60 .500 1.50 2.50 2.76 3.50 4.50	80 40 100 150 850 876 300 450 450	.700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700 .700	13363 13363 133663 133663 1333663 1333663 1333663 1333663 1333663	.023879 .020447 .015262 .015262 .008709 .00798 .005986 .005180 .004575 .004105	5.504.54.1 5.88.32.9 5.88.45.85.3 5.804.87.6 5.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.70.85 6.74.81.92 6.74.81.93 6.74.	4344320 39289540 3209640 2567628 2139487 1833472 11706877 1604431 1426114 1283472 11667734	1545 14305 14305 10933 0843 07720 0676 06641	25504 24255 21984 19611 17902 16574 15504 15504 13867 13882 11780	105078 0817538 0440859 0006658 000000 0003766 0003766	13330 13330 13330 13330 13330 13330 13330 13330
1111111111111	500 10,00 .80 .40 .60 1.50 2.50 2.50 8.76 3.50	600 1000 000 20 40 60 100 150 200 250 276 300 350	5,7000000000000000000000000000000000000	15.762 16.702 16.702 16.702 16.702 16.702 16.702 16.702 16.702	002069 002282 0019262 0016442 0014133 0007835 0007835 0005025 0004591 0004688	874050 8618 77798224 7.055097 6381177 5813690 4171377 3476144 2979554 2,773580 2607109 8317489	583390 5753000 5205237 4708879 4358829 3479333 2783530 231947 1988044 1850544 1739490 1546182	0455 045588 11588829 11088829 11088829 108882 108882 108882 108882 108882 1088	9349 99360 29365 265261 252634 25264 166461 166147 166147 166147 166147	0.83039 0.156800 1.24703 0.977702 0.43743 0.19058 0.005885 0.000590 0.00407 0.03389 0.08247	10000111111111111111111111111111111111
11111	4.00 4.50 6.00 10.00	4.0 0 4.5 0 6.9 0 10,0 0	900 900 900 900 1000	16702 16702 16702 16702 18262 18262	.003868 .002931 .008868 .001471 .001946 .016493	2.085686 1.896078 1.489775 .948037 8.694 7.867129	1391545 1265029 993939 632515 5802500 5250250	.0571 .0541 .0476 .0384 01395 .1884	1.3770 1.2206 9737 29490 28048	.014134 .033448 .074750 .0154000 .121824	1,33331 1,33331 1,33331 1,33330 1,33332
	346000000000000000000000000000000000000	144900000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.014098 .012137 .009137 .0097563 .004348 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682 .003682	7.117438 64357559 420823628 3.5068362 3.50683628 3.098028 8.6330146 2.1041116 1.102833 1.5028415 8.436	47.9658 47.9658 47.9658 47.9658 28.96658 28.96658 27.96658 27.96668 27.966	1119588899 111988899 111988765830447 119887668535447 11988768535447 11988768535447 119887685	2.6679 2.53734 2.39334 2.05114 1.67377 1.67378 1.52290 1.48531 1.2259 2.9040	0.5315 0.742539 0.742858 0.742858 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	15552 155552 155552 155552 155552 155552 155552 155552 155552 155552
444444444444	1188570000 11885700000	384494955999999	1130000 11300000 113000000 11300000 1130000 1130000 1130000	2011155333 2011155333 2011155333 2011155333 2011155333 201115333 20111533 2011153	.012392 .012869 .010869 .0097077 .005248 .004129 .003192 .003876 .002876 .002876 .002876 .003541 .001990 .001541 .001541	7.634 50 7 6.906978 6.247207 5.104232 4.083801 3.403167 2.917000 2.715293 2.5583777 2.041899 1.856272 1.458499 7.391	5093902 460887928 3405180 3405180 2784283 2370154 1945797 1811830 1702542 151351 1362004 123846 972846 4931000	1109841 109841 078424 0765855 04449 055556 0444916 04050 040	2.7 631 2.6 281 2.6 281 2.0 208 2.0 208 1.7 0 7 9 1.6 4 7 6 1.5 0 6 2 1.4 2 9 0 1.4 2 9 0 1.4 2 9 0 1.4 2 9 0 1.5 0 7 7 2.7 1 9 0	11930 071193 071193 0.417735 0.01754549 0.0000375 0.00031187 0.00031187 0.00031075 0.00031075	1.3338888888888888888888888888888888888
**************	0.00 .20 .60 .100 .250 .250 .276 .300 .450 .450 .450 .450	200 200 200 150 200 250 250 276 300 350 400 450 400	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	84980 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820 849820	0.01103 .009358 .008023 .0069941 .003895 .003524 .003143 .001864 .001485 .001485 .001485	7391 6688463 6051094 5473081 4471737 3577754 2981461 2555538 2378825 2236096 1987641 1788876 1626251 1277769 813125	4931000 4462095 4036737 3651029 23862905 2386468 1704533 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453 158664 170453	0109956 098324 098324 098324 0976254 0	27190 25862 24599 23395 21196 21196 17267 15986 14954 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958 14958	0.11 5.94 0.5 1.15 9.44 0.5 1.06 9.94 0.5 1.06 9.96 0.5 1.06 9.06 0.5 1.06 0	13330 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332 13332

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

	$v_{1}^{2} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{1}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}}, v_{2}^{2} = \frac{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(\overline{q_{2}^{2}}\right)_{N}^{A}}, u_{B} = 0.05$											
					$v_1^2 = \frac{\left(q_1 \right)_N^2}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^A}$	, v <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> в ( <del>q</del> <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup> )	, H <sub>B</sub> = 0.05			NA.	CA	
n	ĸ	NE	и <sub>с</sub>	11	<b>7</b> 1²	<b>v</b> 2 <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2+2v_2^2)$	v <sub>1</sub>	₹2	$\frac{\binom{r^J}{\gamma}}{\binom{r^J}{c}^{\frac{M}{c}}}$	(L2) K	
1111111111111111111	0.00 .40 .50 1.50 2.76 3.50 4.50 4.50 1.50 1.50 2.76 3.76 3.76 3.76 4.70 4.70 4.70 4.70 4.70 4.70 4.70 4.70	000 40 40 50 100 150 200 250 376 300 400 450 600 1000 0000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	Company	0.7701 .0065608 .0045608 .0048659 .0048659 .0021763 .0021763 .00114757 .00114757 .0000859 .000498	5158 43617540 4317540 5814671 51197642 24078043 1781183 115585363 115585363 114658653 113468278 490593 490593 185785	3437200 3110033 28137561 2544726 2079051 1.6637341 1.786076 11188880 10795880 1079580 831602 831602 831602 835998 5979998 15703998	0.0878 .07448 .06955 .0521 .0465 .0463 .0463 .0463 .0463 .0361 .0340 .0383 .0288 .00767	22700 21591 20537 19531 17654 15791 14415 14316 12876 128876 11166 10646 9437 14330 14330	0115995146 0116995146 0459888888888888888888888888888888888888	133322222222222222222222222222222222222	
	.40 .600 1,500 2,760 2,760 3,000 4,500 4,500 1,000	0.40 0.60 1.00 1.50 2.76 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 6.00 0.00	3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 4.000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0036155 0038353 000173503 000173503 000173503 000173503 000173503 00000741 00000640	1.68 0.81 5 0 0 8 1 5 0 0 8 1 5 0 0 8 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 1 1 5 0 0 0 0	1121747 1014742 828856 46622559 4736059 4746849 4143933 351505 301365 3013684 184688	17 7 5 5 8 7 8 6 5 8 4 4 0 0 0 5 5 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1.255 1.255	096491 074717 043126 018790 000500 000400 000400 000329 013875 032835 0170600	13331 13331	
	.80 .40 .60 1.50 2.50 2.50 3.76 3.00 4.50 4.50 1.000	0.8 0 0.4 0 1.0 0 1.5 0 2.5 0 2.7 6 3.0 0 4.5 0 4.5 0 4.5 0 1.5 0	4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000 4.000	9,0 4 6 3,9,0 6 3,0 6	.000385 0.003844 .003830 .002748 .002746 .001747 .001877 .000993 .000809 .000737 .000681 .000589 .000589 .000589	734058 4040595 40066295 49026220 327420 32610485 3416535 4165367 416535 416535 416535 416535 416535	1904664 19046644 1907778888 1874888 1874898 1874898 1974898 197489 114316147 109353 10835	05444 055441 05544155 054455 05544155 05544155 05544155 0554455 0554 0554	8568 81490 77066 62786 55296 552154 46771 44225 37457 6589	136081 1071462 048643 048645 0266546 000600 0004652 0009465 0009465 018477 085470	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	
17411111111111111111	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000	408355 408355 408355 408355 408355 408355 408355 408355 40835	.002647 .008231 .001896 .001395 .001007 .000775 .000686 .000584 .000584 .000397	7747855 604474855 64474855 6447497785 77887687897785 7788716478777 77887167787 7788777 7788777 77887 77887 77887	20062889 20062889 20062889 20062886 2006286	004475478089898989899965	117684686492726 55784475209655 555447777729728	015295 112947722 1129477005 1129477005 0152977999 0100004677999 0100004677999 0100004677999 0100004677999 0100004677999	11111111111111111111111111111111111111	
1111111111111111111	0,00 .20 .40 .60 1.50 2.00 2.50 2.50 5.50 4.50 4.50 6.00 1.00	0000 040 040 060 150 250 250 450 450 400 1000	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	40835 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916 41916	.00182 0-002709 -002245 -001877 -001582 -001816 -000816 -0006816 -000496 -000443 -000354 -000354 -000378 -000215 -000143	75 75 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76 76	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.581 0.473 0.738 0.738 0.024 0.024 0.024 0.021 0.021 0.01767 0.0147 0.0486	04846 018460 118460 118169 2357295 2357295 2357295 249998 11578 2478 2578 2578 2578 2578 2578 2578 2578 25	008971565660000077600000897156560000000007760000000000000000000000	13316 13316 13316 13317 13317 13317 13317 13317 13317	
111111111111111111	.000 .400 .600 1.500 2.500 2.500 2.500 2.500 4.000 4.000 1.000	0.30 0.40 0.40 1.00 1.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 4.50 4.50 4.50	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	4 26 11 4 26 11	.0019339 .001607 .0019607 .001960 .000960 .000960 .0005503 .000358 .000388 .000388 .000389 .000319	0764955 0764955 0766106498 0766106498 005500748 00543893097 005438384 0064666 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 0064666 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 006466 00646	00120000000000000000000000000000000000	.0440 .04401 .0366 .03510 .03524 .0189 .0189 .0167 .0157 .0157	0.000 0.000	19303 119	13316 13310 13301 13301 13303 13302 13302 13303 13303 13303 13303 13303 13303 13304 13304 13305	

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

	TABLE 1 Continued. TORROLLEGGE VELOCITY AND SCALE MATIOS $\begin{bmatrix} v_1^2 & \frac{(q_1^2)^0_M}{(q_2^2)^M}, & v_2^2 & \frac{(q_2^2)^0_M}{(q_2^2)^M}, & M_B = 0.05 \end{bmatrix}$ NACA											
			_		$\begin{bmatrix} v_1^2 & \frac{(q_1^2)^4}{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)^4} \end{bmatrix}$	$(q_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{(q_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(q_2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$	(, M <sub>B</sub> = 0.05				CA.	
×	ĸ	их	иc	tı	۷ <sub>1</sub> 2	v <sub>2</sub> ²	1/3(V1 <sup>2</sup> +2V2 <sup>2</sup> )	<b>v</b> 1	₹2	(L <sub>1</sub> ) <sup>C</sup> <sub>M</sub>	$\frac{(\Gamma^{5})_{Y}}{(\Gamma^{5})_{C}^{H}}$	
3 3 3	40	0.4 0 .8 0 1.3 0	.023 .023	0.4 64 .4 64 0.4 64	0.785545 371594 178021	0.618041 .419605 .298374	0.673875 .403602 .258257	0,8863 .6096 .4219	0.7862 .6478 .5462	2652732 2507957 2322131 1769190	0.6149 .7413 .8529	
3 2 3 3	1.50 1.50 2.00	200 300 400	.023	0.4 6 4 0.4 6 4 0.4 6 4	.044058 .010725 .004726	167118 ,096034 ,063441 ,034306	126094	2099 1036 0687	4088 3099 8519	.750454 .099721	10165 11383 11903	
2 2	3.00 6.00 0.20	1200	.023 023 0.040	0.4 6 4 0.4 6 4 0.8 0 0	.002293 .001496_	034306 011177 0698921	043870 083635 007950 0661249	0479	1852 1057 08360	1389594 1197477	18388 18410 09371	
3	.40 .60 1.00	200 200	.040 .040 .040	.800 0.800 0.800	294319 150619 .042685	533812 414747 258771	#53981 326704 186743	5485 3881 2066	.7306 .6440 .5087	1 1088108	140043	
2 2 2 2	1.50 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0	.040	0.800		157891	109038 072593	1063 0661 0392	3974 3267 3416	994080 614885 239743 036348	11313 11869 18196 18541	
300	3.00 6.00 0.20	1200	0040 0060	0.800 0.800 01.300	.004366 .001534 .000949	058374 018756 0866741	039487 018881 0789487	06745	3378	000238 737471 0685651	19744 11397 11593	
3 5	40 -60 1.00	.80 1.20 2.00	060 060	1,200 1,200 1,200	347860 138272 .047655	556944	1 544594	.4973	.8326 .7463 .6020	447473	11804	
2222	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0 6.0 0	.060 .060	1200 1200 1300	.015875 .006911 .002285	362462 227308 155745	A17387 A57587 A56830 A06134 O58862	2183 1260 .0831 .0478	,4768 ,3946 ,2937	244613 075662 010207 000071	18359 18526 12723	
3	620	1200	060	1200 02000	0381743	086250 087768 1284528 1047444	<del>618737</del>	02784	11994	6378566	<del>  18887  </del>	
3 3 8	40 40 100	.80 1.20 2.00	100 100 100	2,000 2,000 3,000	114627	1047444 854219 567447 361559	.760403 .607688 .394819	4317 3386 8886	10234 9242 7533	269852 194569 084846	13738 13777 13840	
3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0 6.0 0	100 100 100	2,000 2,000 2,000	.049564 .021045 .010767	361559 350191 140033	248055 170383	1451 1038 .0634	.6013 .5008 .3748	በ በበበልዩኝ	12900 12946	
3	6.20	1200 040	100 0140 140	02795	.000986 0.814613 .138113 .091947 .044314	<del>-1945417-</del>	094695 030606 1329408 992892	0314 04633 3716	2131 13179 11918	002362 000015 113752 0267784	13946 13011 13099 13064 13076	
3 8	.60 1.00	.8 0 1.2 0 2.0 0	140	2795 2795 2795	.091947 .044314	1420282 1160994 774017	804645 530783	3032 2105	10775 8798	186093 183993 048510 010583	13086 13103 13121 13136	
20.00	1.50 2.00 3.00	3,00 4,00 6,00	140 140 140	2795 2795 2795		343229	232686 130063	1077 1077 0688	.7034 .5859 .4390	.001181		
3	828	1200	140 0180	03589	.011600 .004733 .001081 0160583 .107189	219957	048190 1315906 1338333	0.329	2505 14811 13397	-0953017	1.2188	
333	.60 1.00	200 200	180 180 180	3.589 3.589 3.589	.073890 037837	1794905 1468001 979547		3274 2718 1945	18116	145422 093577 034457	13202 13205 13211	
00 00 00	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.0 0 6.0 0	180 180 180	3.589 3.589 3.589	019006 010988 .004745	.626741 .435056 .244550	.665644 .484163 .293700 .164615	1945 1379 1048 0689	.7917 .6596 .4945	.034457 .007083 .00717 .00004	1,3217 1,3223 1,3832	
3	0.20	1200	180 0.340	3589 06724	.001094 0.069188 .049196 .035933	079748 3911170 3201216	2630507	0331	13777	0143538	13349	
888	.60 1.00	1,30 2,00	340 340 340	6.724 6.724 6.724			164613 053530 2630507 2150543 1757858 1172208 520371 292499 095418 1356701 2909931	2218 1896 1484	17892 16183 13822	.090273 .054884 .018325	13311	
888	1.50 2.00 3.00	330 430 60	340 340 340	6.724 6.724 6.724	.011181 .006945 .003318	1748177 1119031 777085	.749748 .520371 .292499	1057 0833 0576	10578 8815 .6611	.003430 .000323	13318 13318 13313	
33 33	6.00 0.30	1300 040 80	340 500 500	6.724 09.761 9.761	.000839 0.039476 .028735	37090 142708 5315313 4350530	095418 3356701	.0390 01987 1695	3778 23055 20858	000002 011807 0119374 073344	13314 13385 13385	
8	1.00	1.30 2.00	500 500	9.7 61 9.7 61	.021431 .012489	3,559077 2,575879	2379856 1588082 1016282	1464 1118 0843	18866		13325 13325 13325	
200	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.00 4.00 06.00	500 500 500	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61	.007107 .004523	1,520870 1,056155 ,594082	705611 396808	.0473	15414 12332 10277 .7708	014114 008561 000836	13336	
- R	600 030 .40	1300	500 1000 1000	9761 18262 18262	.000596 0.014104 .010514	.594088 .193997 7118380 5826291	129530 4750248 3887699	0244 01188 1025	.4405 26680	007888 0095464 .057271	13385 13338 13338 13338	
8	1.00	130	1.000	18262	.007999	44,002(%	3180248 2122823 1358799	.0894	24138 21839 17838	.033391	1 233341	
333	1.50 2.00 3.00	300 400 600	1.000 1.000 1.000	18262 18262 18262	.002823 .001838 .000943	3181827 2036787 1414434 .795618 259792 6051848 4953391 4052273	943569 530786	.0531 .0429 .0307	14872 11893 .8980	.001848 .000166 .000001	13332 13332 13333	
20 20	628	1200	1.000	18363 34930 34920	.000265 0.008027 .006016	359792 6051848	4037241	.0163 0.0896 .0776	5097 84601 22256	005060 0090088 .053750	13338	
2 2	.40 .60 1.00	120	1.500 1.500 1.500	24,920	.004598		3304266 2703048 1804346	.0678 .0528	20130 16447	.009705	13338	
23.33	1.50 2.00 3.00	300 400 600	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	24,920 24,920 24,920	.001644 .001076 .000556	1731635 1202524 676417 220671	1154971 802041 451130	.0406 .0328 .0336	1,3159 1,0966 -8824	.001698 .000152 .000001	13338 13338 13338	
3 22	0.20	1899	1.500 2.000 2.000	24920 29822 29822	000159 0005604 .004200	3459464	451130 147300 2813918 2303036	.0126 0.0749 .0648	.4700 20538 18581	004850 0090096 ,053758	13338	
2 2	.40 .60 1.00	80 130 200	2,000	29.832 29.832	.003210	2.824385 1.885441	1.883994 1.257609	.0567	1,6806 1,3731	.031202 .009707	13332	
33	1,50 2,00 3,00	400 400	2000 2000 3000	29,822 29,822 29,838	.001148 .000751 .000388	1306929 .838145 .471455	,805002 ,559014 ,314433	.0339 .0874 .0197	10986 9155 6866	.001699 .000152 .000001	1,3332 1,3332 1,3332	
3 3	0.30	1300 040 360	3.000 3.000 3.000	35.833 35.866 35.866	.000111 0.003612 .002690	153944 1681025 1375906	102666 1121887 918167	0105 00601 0519	3924 13965 11730	004551 0096648 058046	13332	
2	.60 1.00	1,30 2,00	3,000	35,866 35,866	.003044 .001329	1125601	.751088 .501345	.0452 .0351	106001	.033877	14444	
3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00	3.00 4.00 6,00	3.000 3.000 3.000	35866 35866 35866	.000719 .000468 .000240	480996 334025 187889	380904 282840 125339	.0268 .0216 .0155	8668 6935 5779 4335	.001875 .000169 .000001	13331 13331 13331	
3	6.00 0.20 .40	1200 040 80	3000 5000 5,000	35866 40835 40835	.000067 0.002233 .001623	.061351 0284879 233171	040233	.0088 00478 .0403 .0348	2477 05337 4829	005177 0130618 074199	13331	
2000	100	1.30 2.00	5,000	40.835	.001209	190752	155988 127571 085126		.4368 3568	.044197 .014318	13395 13395 13385	
333	150 200 300	300 400 600	5,000 5,000 5,000	40835 40835 40835	.000400 .000254 .000186	081512 056605 .031840	054475 037822 021269	0200 0159 0112	2655 3379 1784	008608 000840 000001	1,3385 1,3325 1,3385	
3 3	600 638 40	1898	7.000 7.000 7.000	40835 43611	.000033 0.001608	0068506 056072	0046208 037759	0056 00401 0337	02617	0183816 0183816 097668	13385 13386 13301 13301	
2000	.60 1.00	80 130 200	7.000	42611 42611	.000820	.045870 .030620	030854 020565	.0286	3148 1750	.059835 .020278	13308 13308 13303	
2 2	1.50 2.00 3.00	300 400 600	7.000 7.000 7.000	42.611 42.611 42.611	.000248 .000153 -000072	.019600 .013610 .007655	013149 009124 005187	.0158 .0124 .0085	1400 1167 0875	003647 000367 000008	권385	
ã	6.00	1200	7.000	42611	.000018	.003499	201678	.0042	0500	.013846	1,3307	

TABLE I. - Continued. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

$$\left[ v_1^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_1^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^A}, v_2^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^C}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_N^A}, M_B = 0.05 \right]$$

_						(2)				46.4	سمهم
N	ĸ	NK	и <sub>с</sub>	11	۷ <sub>1</sub> 2	v <sub>2</sub> <sup>2</sup>	$\frac{1}{3}(v_1^2+2v_2^2)$	٧1	<b>v</b> <sub>2</sub>	$\frac{\left(L_{2}\right)_{N}^{C}}{\left(L_{2}\right)_{N}^{A}}$	$\frac{\left(\Gamma^{5}\right)_{Y}}{\left(\Gamma^{5}\right)_{C}^{H}}$
3333	0.80 .40 .60	0,6 0 1,2 0 1,8 0 3,0 0	0,023 .023 .023	0.4 6 4 .4 6 4 .4 6 4	0.540040 .179071 .062658 .010829	0.506067 298411 191382 090657	0517391 258631 148474 264048	0.7349 .4838 .8503 .1041	0.7114 ,5463 ,4375 ,3011	2585687 2332176 1969100 932920	Q6795 .8533 .9845 1.1335
3 3 3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00	4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0 0.6 0 1.2 0	.023 .023 .023 .040 .040	.464 .464 .464 0.800	.003090 .001602 .000655 0.414559 .150915	043429 024431 010061 0.609296	029982 016821 006986 0544384 386848	0556 0400 0256 06439	3084 1563 1003 0.7806	108462 002965 000001 1134084 931719	18119 18467 18771 0.9786 10579
3 3 3 3	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00	18 0 3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0	.040 .040 .040	800 800 800 800	.057997 .010863 .002433	414814 290588 149045 073531 041788	213058 102984 049832 028130	3885 2408 1042 .0493 .0308	.6441 .5391 .3861 .8712 .8043	.716250 .313094 .046378	11174 11888 12335 18581
3 3 5 5	3.00 0.20 .40 .60	9.0 0 0.6 0 1.2 0 1,8 0	0.060 .060	800 01800 1200 1800 1800	.000397 0.334281 .138245 .061227	017844 0774595 .557192 .403982	011595 0627824 417543 289731	.0178 0.5782 3718 3474	0,8801 .7465 .6356	0.625219 .452149 .301609	13848 11468 11806 13048
3 3 3	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0	.060 .060 .060	1,300 1,300 1,300	.014901 .003837 .001410 .000348	214731 107935 .061748 .025715	148121 073236 041635 017259 0851261	1821 0619 0375 0187	.4634 .3285 .2485 .1604	.01467 .013076 .000504 .000000	1.8363 1.8597 1.8743
3555	.40 .60 1,00 1,50	0.6 0 1.8 0 1.8 0 3.0 0 4.5 0	0100 100 100 100	08,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	0233820 114535 .060266 .019742	1159982 .854734 .630013 .341681 .174120	£08001 £08001 £40097 £34368 £18232	0187 04835 3384 2455 1405 9804	1604 10770 9245 .7937 .5845 .4173	.196721 .110452 .027607	18909 18715 18778 18887 18900 18965
3 3 3 3	2.00 3.00 0.80 .40	6.0 0 9.0 0 0.6 0 1.3 0	100 100 0140 140 140	2.000 2.000 02.795 2.795	.002674 .000700 0171388 .091893	100394 043144 1570760 1161718	.067821 .028389 1104303 .805110	.0517 .0365 0.4140 .3031	3169 .8053 1.8533 1.0778	.000096 .000000 0.384697	13013 13077 13070 13086
3 3 3	1.00 1.50 2.00	1.8 0 3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0	140 140 140	2.795 2.795 2.795 2.795	.058607 .019738 .007263	.858784 .467611 .839110 .138196	590018 318320 161828 093818	2294 1405 0852 0571	.9267 .6838 .4890 .3717	.064681 .014115 .001273 .000040	13100 13121 13148 13159
3 3 3 3 3	3,00 0,20 4,0 .60 1,00	9.0 0 0.6 0 1.8 0 1.8 0 3.0 0	140 0,180 180 180 180	2795 03589 3589 3589 3589	.000943 0130623 .073861 .044337 .017917	058187 1984489 1468924 1086540 .592291	039106 1366534 1003903 739139 400833	0307 03614 8718 8106 1339	8412 14087 12120 10484 .7696	.000000 0.178804 .094578 .046545	13184 13200 13205 13210 13217
3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00 0.20	4,5 0 6,0 0 9,0 0 0,6 0	180 180 180	3.5 8 9 3.5 8 9 3.5 8 9 0 6,7 2 4	.007045 .003322 .001027 0.058120	303168 175357 .073919 3.538875	804461 118018 049681 2378623	.0839 .0576 .0380	.5506 .4188 .3719 1.8812	.000796 .000024 .000000	13825 13831 13848 13311
33333	40 40 1,00 1,50	1,8 0 1,8 0 3,0 0 4,5 0	0.340 340 340 340 340 340	6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4	.035932 .023271 .010561 .004615	2,680464 1,938943 1,057512 541593 ,313411	1758954 1300385 708529 362600 209728	1896 1525 1028 0679	1.6188 1.3925 1.0884 .7359	.055386 .085266 .004558 .000346	13311 13311 13312 13318 13318
3 3 3	200 300 020 40	600 900 060 130 180	0500 500 500	6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 09.7 6 1 9.7 6 1 9.7 6 1	.002363 .000826 0.033565 .021424 .014238	132212 4809388 3561311	088417 3817447 2381348 1761502	.0486 .0887 01838 1464 1193	5598 3636 21930 18871 16833	.000010 .000000 0.094079 .044083	13335
3 3 3	1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0	.500 .500 .500	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61	.006716 .003040 .001601 .000585	2635133 1437254 .736096 .425979 .179708	960408 491744 284520 120000	.0819 .0551 .0400 .0242	11989 8580 6587 4839 85379	019596 003408 000849 000007	13325 13325 13326 13326 13326
3 3 3	0,20 .40 .60 1.00	0.6 0 1.3 0 1.8 0 3.0 0	1,000 1,000 1,000	18,262 18,262 18,262 18,262	0.012142 .008001 .005453	179708 6440788 4769367 3589023 1984808 985804	1182245 2354499 1284095	01103 ,0894 ,0738 ,0516	21839 18786 13874	0074309 .033785 .014680 .008447 .000174	1,3332 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
3 3 3 3 3 3	1.50 2.00 3.00 0.20	4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0 0.6 0 1,3 0	1,000 1,000 1,500 1,500	18262 18262 18262 24920 24920	.001248 .000675 .000857 0.006930 .004599	570488 240674 5475884 4.054817	657619 380550 160535 3652859 2704744	0353 0260 0160 00838 0678	9989 7553 4906 83400 20137	000005 000000 0069981 031508	1,3332 1,3332 1,3332 1,3338 1,3338
3 3 3	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00	180 300 450 600	1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500	24920 24920 24920 24920	.003152 .001554 .000732	3000303 1636434 838111 485018	2001253 1091474 558985 323478	0561 0394 0271 0199	1,7321 18792 9155 .6964	.013584 .002256 .000159 .000004	13338 13338 13338 13338
3 3 3 3 3	3.00 0.20 .40 .60 1.00	900 060 180 180 300	1.500 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000	24980 29822 29822 29822 29822	.000153 0.004838 .003211 .002200	204616 3816584 2826159 2091175	136462 2546002 1885176 1394850	.0184 0.0696 .0567 .0469	19536 16811 14461	.000000 0.069938 .031513	1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
3 3	1,50 2,00 3,00 0.20	4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0	2.000 2.000 2.000 3.000	29.822 29.822 29.822 35.866	.001085 .000511 .000278 .000107	1140575 .584153 .338053 .148615 1521022	760745 389606 885460 095112 1015051	0329 .0226 .0167 .0103	10680 .7643 .5814 .3776 1,8333	.002256 .000159 .000004 .000000	1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
3	.40 .60 1.00 1.50	0.6 0 1.2 0 1.8 0 3.0 0 4.5 0	3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000	35.866 35.866 35.866 35.866	.001392 .001680 .000518	.833395 .454553 .232802	751554 556060 303262	.0452 .0373 .0261 .0178	10613 9189 6748 4885 3670	.034816 .014851 .008490 .000177	13331 13331 13331 13331 13331
355	2.00 3.00 0.20 4.0 .60	0.60 0.60 1.80 1.80	3.000 3.000 5.000 5.000 5.000	35,866 35866 40,835 40,835 40,835	.000171 .000065 0.001897 .001209 .000803	.134724 .056836 .257763 .190872 .141232	.089873 .037913 .0172475 .127651 .094422	0131 0081 00436 0348 0283	0.5077 ,4369 3758	.000005 .000000 0.095120 .044644 .019872	13325 13325 13325
nnnnnnnnnn	1,00 1,50 2,00 3.00	3.0 0 4.5 0 6.0 0 9.0 0	5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000	40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835	.000378 .000171 .000090 .000033	.141232 .077031 .039458 .022831 .009632	.051480 .026358 .015250 .006432 .0041772	.0194 .0131 .0095 .0057	2775 1986 1511 0981	.003456 .000854	13325 13325 13325 13301 13302
3333	0,2,0 4,0 1,00 1,00	0.6 0 1.8 0 1.8 0 3.0 0	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	42,611 42,611 42,611	.000820 .000525 .000235	.009638 0061987 .045899 .033961 .018523	.030873 .082816 .013426	,0286 ,0229 .0153	,8148 ,1843	.000000 0.123896 .060441 .037877 .005113	13304
3	1.5 0 2.0 0 3.0 0	4,5 0 6,0 0 9,0 0	7.000 7.000 7.000	42611 42611 42611	.000101 .000051 .000018	.009486 .005489 .002316	.006357 .003676 .001550	.0100 .0071 .0042	.0974 .0741 .0.481	.000394 .000011 .000000	13304 13305 13306

TABLE I. - Concluded. TURBULENCE VELOCITY AND SCALE RATIOS

				TABLE I.	_		SLOCITY AND SCA	UE RATIOS			
					$v_1^2 = \frac{(q_1^2)^2}{(q_1^2)^2}$	$\frac{1}{4},  \nabla_2^2 = \frac{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^4}{\left(\overline{q_2^2}\right)_1^4}$	, M <sub>B</sub> = 0.05			- NA	
N	ĸ	их	N <sub>C</sub>	11	۷ <sub>1</sub> 2	v <sub>2</sub> ²	$\frac{1}{5}(v_1^2 + 2v_2^2)$	٧1	V <sub>2</sub>	(L1) A	(L <sup>5</sup> ) <sup>N</sup>
4 4 4 4 4 4 4	0,20 .40 .60 1,00 1,50 2,00 3,00	0.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 1 2.0 0	0.083 .083 .083 .083 .083	0.4 64 -2.64 -2.64 -2.64 -2.64 -2.64 -2.64	0.372531 .088571 .024446 .004133 .001340 .000627 .000196	0.419630 .280316 .189783 .052064 .030415 .003004 0.533828	0.403930 176401 0.94631 0.36087 0.14057 0.06648 0.02068 0.454089	0.6104 2976 1564 0.643 0.356 0.140 0.5428	0.6478 .4694 .3602 .2282 .1429 .0983 .0548	2511758 2118971 1506345 316765 010418 000076 000000	0,7415 ,9461 10754 11940 18478 18719 18939
44444	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	00,80 1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 8,00	0.040 .040 .040 .040 .040	800 800 800 800 800 800	0.894622 .079295 .028570 .003558 .001634 .000891 .000807	0.535828 326488 207318 .087652 .034873 .016565 .005156	0.45409 9.4409 1447735 1.053793 1.05507 0.0544	05428 2816 1690 0596 0171 0144 04973	0.7306 57714 4553 2961 1887 1287	1069313 794648 433953 183891 .002877 .000050 0.566333	10045 11003 11596 18889 18788 12788 12998
444444	0.20 .40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	00.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 1.2 0 0	0,060 .060 .060 .060 .060	1,800 1,800 1,200 1,200 1,200 1,200	.079644 .039065 .005464 .001149 .000361 .000070		32 62 69 20 61 23 .08 7 24 1 .03 48 08 .01 65 59 .00 51 69 0.7 5 9 3 8 0	28823 1705 .0739 .0339 .0190 .0083	6705 5488 3580 9279 1570 0879	351702 189625 .035861 .001818 .000000 0,376330	11977 118331 12534 12744 13870 13011 13738
4 4 4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.60 2.40 4.00 6.00 8.00 12.00	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000	.074048 .033598 .008663 .003214 .000747 .000141	.697804 .464998 .205972 .083973 .040349 .012706	489885 321198 140202 056719 027149 008518 0993118	2721 1833 .0931 .0471 .0273 .0119	8353 6819 4538 2898 2009 1187	136356 .059130 .008154 .00004 .000000 0.186881	18818 18867 18945 13011 13059 13131
4 4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 100 150 200 300	1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 1,200 0,080	140 140 140 140 140 140 0180	2.795 2.795 2.795 2.795 2.795 2.795 2.795	.068928 .031611 .009446 .002721 .000996 .000307	.950311 .635245 .282570 .115587 .057577 .07577	.654517 .434034 .191528 .077965 .037442 .011787	3509 1778 19778 0978 05316 0144	9748 7970 5316 5316 2359 1326	.082020 .032127 .003823 .000142 .000000 0.148030	1,3095 1,3111 1,3135 1,3158 1,3176 1,3803
4 4 4 4 4	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1240 2400 4000 8000 1200	1180 1180 1180 1180 0340	3589 3589 3589 3589 3589 3589	.052254 .087760 .008997 .002685 .001078 .000240 .026790	1302174 804234 358159 .146665 .023347 1303019	.818868 .545410 .841772 .098672 .047484 .014978	2866 2866 2866 2948 205187 20155 03818	10964 9968 5985 3859 1495	.059904 .088187 .008434 .000087 .000001 .000000	13808 13814 13888 13831 13838 13850
4 4 4 4	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 8,00 12,00	33440 33440 335 335 350	6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 6.7 2 4 9.7 6 1	.026790 .015537 .005717 .001981 .000837 .000215	2145072 1435571 639715 262183 126404 039992 4351619	1,438978 962326 428382 175409 084549 026733 2,910658	1637 16346 0756 0445 0289 0147	14646 11982 .7998 .5120 .3555 .2000	.033891 .011894 .001091 .000034 .000000 .000000	13311 13313 13313 13313 13313 13314 13385
4444	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 8,00 1,200	75.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5	9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61 9.7 61	.016262 .009712 .003786 .001342 .000585 .000158	2915262 1951048 .869446 .756268 .171810 .054361 5827744	1948929 1303936 580873 237959 114735 036293	.0985 .0985 .0610 .0366 .0242 .0126	1,7074 1,3968 9324 ,5969 ,4145 ,2332	.026085 .008575 .000795 .000000 .000000	13385 13386 13386 13386 13386 13386
444444	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.00	1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 8,00 12,00	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.500	18363 18363 18363 18363 18363 18363	.006181 .003795 .001504 .000565 .000254 .000072	3904175 2612889 1164390 477129 230097 072804	2,604843 1,743191 7,76761 3,18275 153483 048560	0786 0616 .0388 .0238 .0159	19759 16164 10791 .6907 .4797 .3698	.019565 .006869 .000563 .000016 .000000 .000000	13338 13338 13338 13338 13338 13338
444444	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.60 240 4.00 6.00 8.00 1200	1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500 1.500	24922 24922 24922 24922 24922 24922 24922	.003566 .003203 .000887 .000334 .000151 .000043	4,954687 3,3192449 2,2214425 ,989942 ,405646 1,95624 1,061896	2314021 1481684 .660257 .370466 .041279	0.0776 .0597 .0469 .0898 .0183 .0183	18819 14904 9950 6369 4483 8488	.018209 .005799 .000512 .000015 .000000 .000000	1,33,38 1,33,38 1,33,38 1,33,38 1,33,38 1,33,38
*****	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.60 240 4.00 6.00 8.00 1200	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	39.8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	.002490 .001538 .000619 .000233 .000105	2313477 1548307 689977 282730 136348 043141 1376249	1.543148 1.032717 .460191 .188564 .090933 .028771	.0499 .0392 .0349 .0153 .0103 .0055	1.5310 1.5310 1.3443 8306 5317 3693 2077	.018212 .005800 .000513 .000015 .000000 .000000	1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338 1,3338
4444444	.40 .60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	0.8 0 1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 12.0 0	3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 3.000 5.000	35,866 35,866 35,866 35,866 35,866 35,866	0.002690 .001578 .000968 .000386 .000144 .000064 .000018	921989 617046 274976 112676 054338 017193	615185 411686 183446 075165 036847 011468	.0317 .0397 .0311 .0196 .0120 .0080	9602 7855 5844 3357 8331 1311	.019867 .019867 .006374 .000569 .000016 .000000 .000000	1,3,3,3,1 1,3,3,3,1 1,3,3,3,1 1,3,3,3,1 1,3,3,3,1 1,3,3,3,2 1,3,5,8,5
44444	40 60 100 150 200 300	1,60 2,40 4,00 6,00 8,00 1,200	5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000 5.000	40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835 40.835	.000917 .000547 .000309 .000075 .000033 .000009	156246 104568 .046599 .019094 .009208 .003914	104470 069894 031136 012755 006150 001945 0037768	.0303 .0234 .0145 .0087 .0057 .0030	3953 3953 3234 2159 1382 .0960 0540	.000000 .0098065	13385 13385 13385 13385 13385 13386
44444	.60 1.00 1.50 2.00 3.00	1.6 0 2.4 0 4.0 0 6.0 0 8.0 0 1 2,0 0	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611 42.611	.000607 .000348 .000126 .000043 .000018 .000005	.037572 .025144 .011204 .004591 .002214 .000700	025250 016879 007512 003075 001482 000468	.0346 .0186 .0113 .0065 .0042 .0021	1938 1586 1059 0678 0471 0265	.036606 .018576 .001837 .000039 .000000	1,3301 1,3308 1,3303 1,3303 1,3305 1,3305 1,3307

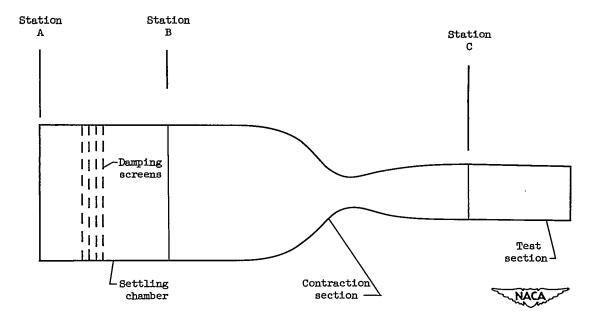


Figure 1. - Configuration treated in analysis.

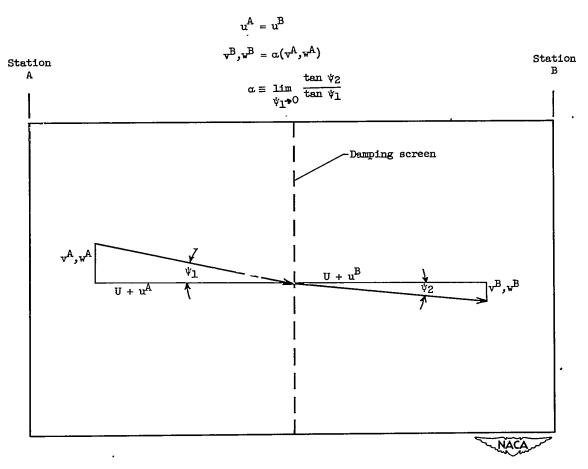


Figure 2. - Action of damping screen on components of combined turbulent and induced velocities at screen. n11 "

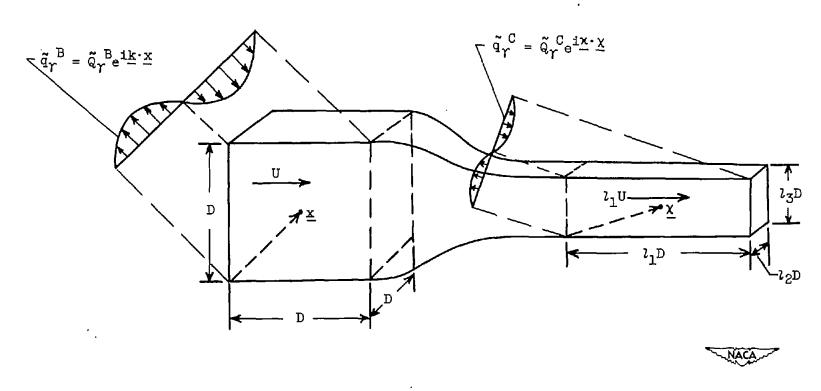


Figure 3. - Typical fluid-element- and plane-wave distortions resulting from stream convergence.

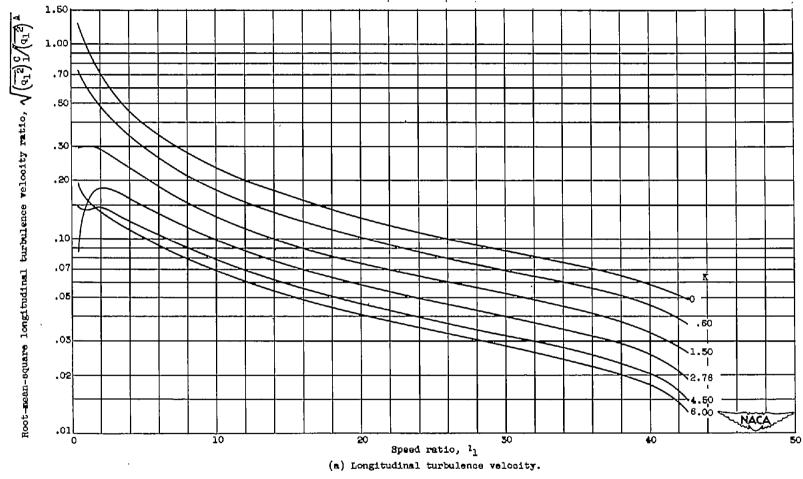


Figure 4. - Variation of root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio with speed ratio (MB of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

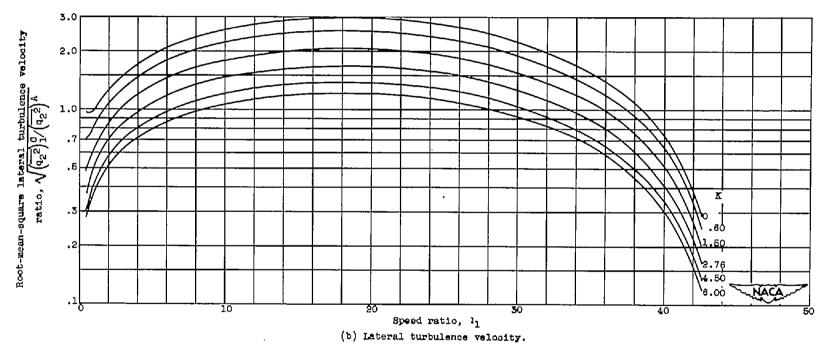


Figure 4. - Concluded. Variation of root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio with speed ratio (MB of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient. K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

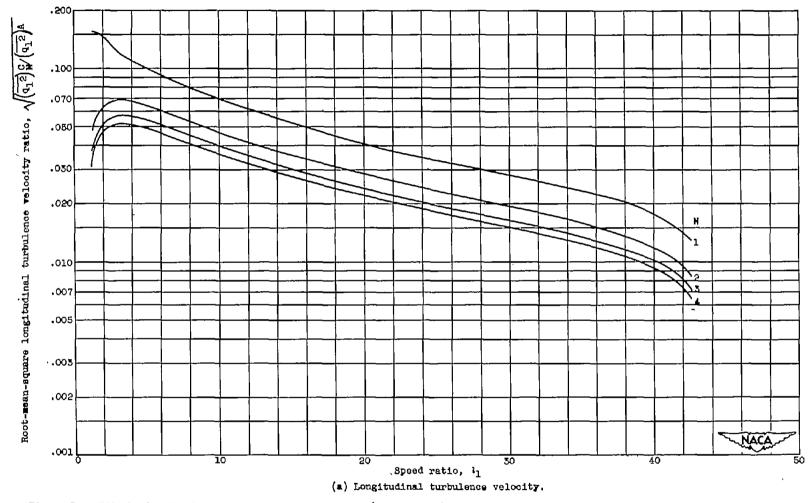


Figure 5. - Effect of multiple screens N and speed ratio (MB of 0.05) on root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio in absence of turbulence decay for screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence and constant screen losses. Over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient, NK, 6.

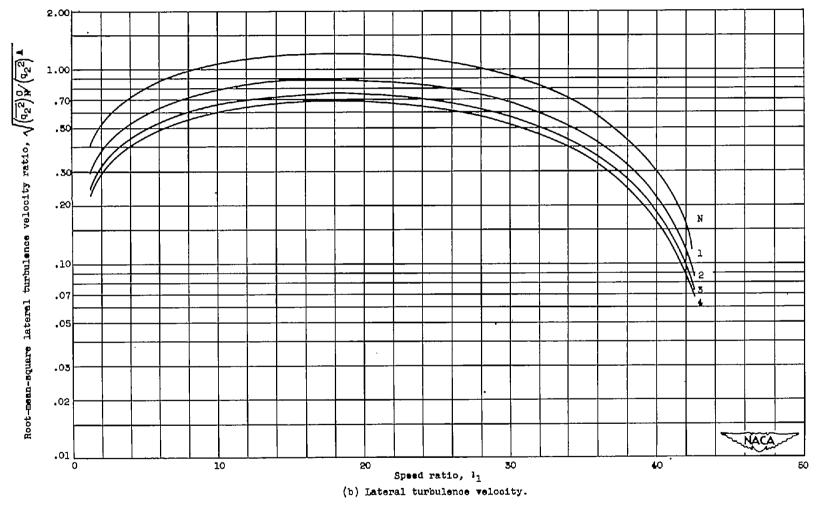


Figure 5. - Concluded. Effect of multiple screens N and speed ratio (MB of 0.05) on root-mean-square turbulence velocity ratio in absence of turbulence decay for screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence and constant screen losses. Over-all screen pressure-drop coefficient, NK, 6.

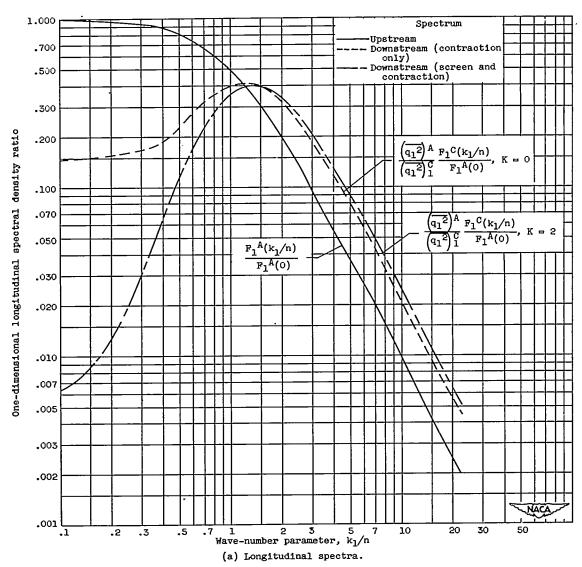


Figure 6. - Comparison of one-dimensional spectra in absence of turbulence decay for contraction and for single-screen-contraction configurations for upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function  $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-3}$ . M<sub>B</sub>, 0.05; M<sub>C</sub>, 2.00;  $\frac{1}{1}$ , 29.822.

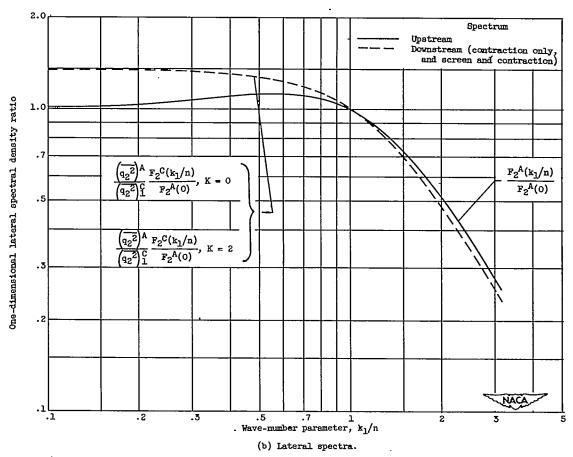


Figure 6. - Concluded. Comparison of one-dimensional spectra in absence of turbulence decay for contraction and for single-screen-contraction configurations for upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function  $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-5}$ .  $M_B$ , 0.05;  $M_C$ , 2.00;  $l_1$ , 29.822.

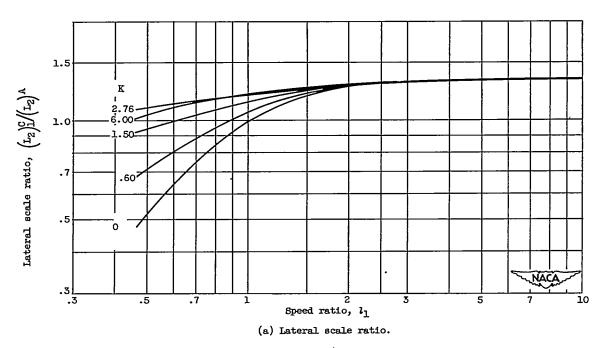
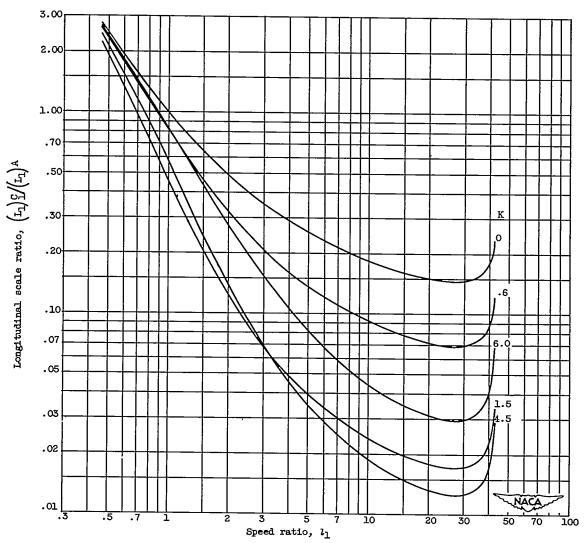


Figure 7. - Variation of scale ratio with speed ratio ( $M_{
m B}$  of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.



(b) Longitudinal scale ratio. Longitudinal scale ratio equals zero for K = 2.76.

Figure 7. - Concluded. Variation of scale ratio with speed ratio ( $M_{\rm B}$  of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K in absence of turbulence decay for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configurations with upstream isotropic turbulence.

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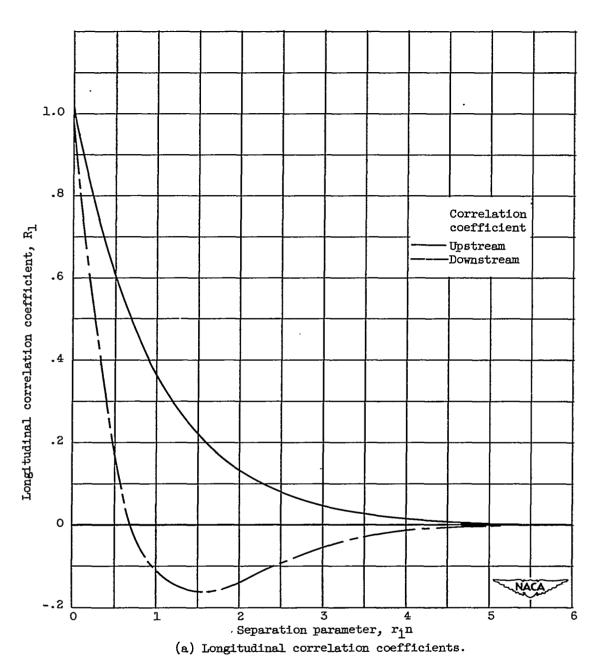


Figure 8. - Comparison of correlation coefficients in absence of decay for a screen-contraction configuration ( $M_{\rm B}=0.05,\,M_{\rm C}=2.00,\,K=2,\,N=1$ ) with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function  $G(k)=H(k^2+n^2)^{-3}$ .

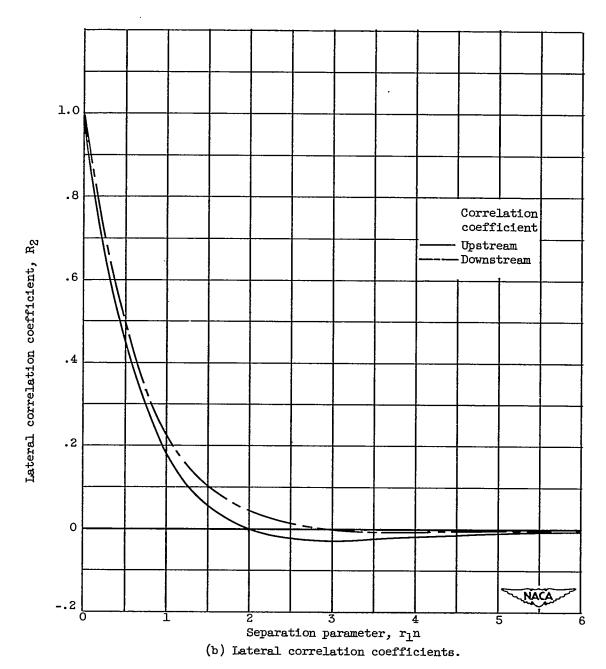


Figure 8. - Concluded. Comparison of correlation coefficients in absence of decay for a screen-contraction configuration ( $M_{\rm B}$  = 0.05,  $M_{\rm C}$  = 2.00, K = 2, N = 1) with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function  $G(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-3}$ .

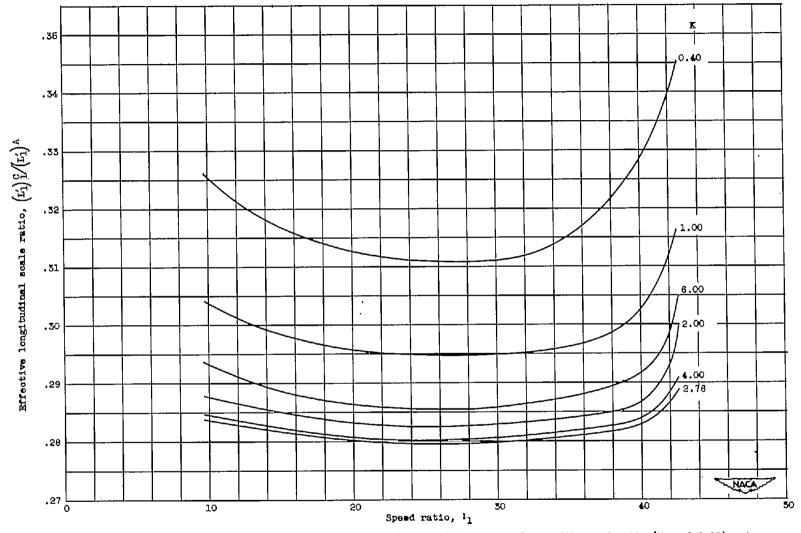


Figure 9. - Variation of effective longitudinal scale ratio in absence of turbulence decay with speed ratio (M<sub>B</sub> of 0.05) and screen pressure-drop coefficient K for single-screen-axisymmetric-contraction configuration with upstream isotropic turbulence having amplitude function  $Q(k) = H(k^2 + n^2)^{-3}$ .

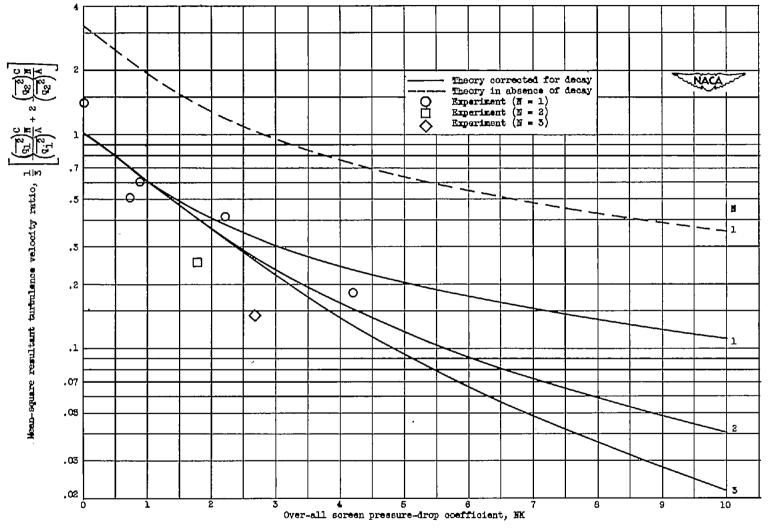


Figure 10. - Comparison of theoretical mean-square resultant turbulence velocity ratios corrected for decay with experiment of reference 1. Speed ratio  $l_1$ , 6.7 (M<sub>B</sub> = 0.06, M<sub>C</sub> = 0.34); N screens in series; upstream isotropic turbulence; scale  $L_2^A$ , 0.05 foot (estimated).

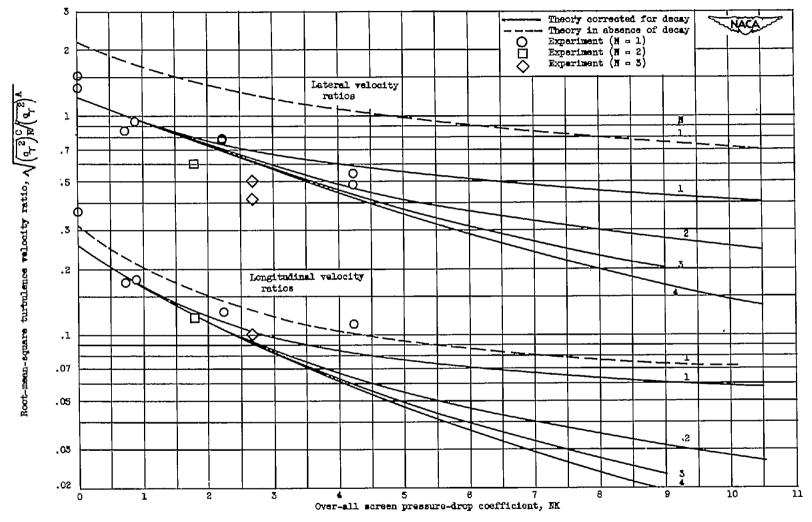


Figure 11. - Comparison of theoretical root-mean-square longitudinal and lateral turbulence valocity ratios corrected for decay with experiment of reference 1. Speed ratio  $l_1$ , 8.7 ( $M_{\rm B}$  = 0.05,  $M_{\rm C}$  = 0.34); N screens in series; upstream isotropic turbulence; scale  $L_2^{\rm A}$ , 0.05 foot (estimated).

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